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Feelings of Indians (Oneidas, Chippewas, Potawatomis, and Winnebagos) on factors of reservation life (education, community living, employment opportunities, and community problems) were surveyed through attitudinal studies conducted at selected Indian reservations in Wisconsin. Reservation families tend to be large, inadequately educated, living in sub-standard houses, and economically depressed. Although the Indians generally agree on the problems of reservation life, they feel a strong attachment to the reservation. It is indicated that prolonged residence in a city does not extinguish the desire to return to the reservation. Faced with the recognized problems, the Indians, particularly the older ones, do not want vast changes in their reservations. Indians attitudes toward industrialization, whether positive or negative, may influence economic development. Profiles of the "typical" male respondent, female respondent, non-high school graduate, and high school graduate are given and statistical data on sociocultural characteristics of the respondents are appended. (DB)



TRAINING CENTER for Community Programs

ATTITUDES AND CHARACTERISTICS
OF SELECTED WISCONSIN INDIANS

University of Minnesota

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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ATTITUDES AND CHARACTERISTICS

OF SELECTED WISCONSIN INDIANS

by

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and

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APPENDIX

MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED
MALES ONLY
FEMALES ONLY
SEX: NO ANSWER
NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
EDUCATION: NO ANSWER



In December, 1967 and January-February, 1968 demographic information was secured from 213 Indian persons living in Wisconsin on four reservations -- Oneida, Red Cliff (Chippewa), Potawatomi, and Lac Courte Oreilles (Chippewa) -- and from a Winnebago village. Attitudinal data were secured from persons in these locations plus Indians from the Lac du Flambeau (Chippewa) reservation.

Before discussing the results of this survey, it may be useful to set the stage by briefly describing these Wisconsin Indian reservations and communities. A recent comprehensive study of Wisconsin Indians provides the information from which these descriptions are drawn.

Oneida

The Oneida reservation consists of 2,058 tribally-owned acres surrounding the two communities of Hobart and Oneida, near Green Bay.

Although it consists of tribal members who live on federal land and those who do not, the Oneida community can be considered as a single group of persons. In 1966 about 20% of the 298 households in the area had been granted land use assignments on 2,400 acres. About 100 families were tenants, renting from Indians and non-Indians, and the rest owned taxable land.

Although the Oneida community is located in a dairy farming region, few of the Oneidas are farmers. In 1965, 56% of the approximately 230 employable men were employed full-time, and the rest were unemployed part or most of the year. Local employment is virtually all seasonal, causing many

Erdman, Joyce M. <u>Handbook on Wisconsin Indians</u>. Governor's Commission on Human Rights, State of Wisconsin. Madison, Wisconsin: 1968. 103 pp.



men to seek building and road construction work, truck farming, and dock and grain elevator work in the vicinity of Green Bay. One study showed that 57.7% of 300 Oneida families had an earned income of less than \$3,000 per year. Some have permanently moved to Milwaukee, where it was estimated that 700 Oneidas live. On the other hand, some Oneida men work there, but return to the reservation on weekends.

In 1966 the village of Oneida boasted two stores, a filling station and post office, an Episcopal Mission, and a tavern. The homes on the reservation, aside from a few built since World War II, typically lacked central heating, insulation, and space. Approximately half of these homes did not have indoor plumbing, and 51% had no well. During 1966 the federal government and the Oneida Housing Authority authorized the construction of 66 housing units for Oneidas living on non-taxable lands.

There was a total absence of doctors, dentists, and pharmacists in the Oneida area. There was no special contract doctor arrangement or public health nursing service provided.

Oneida children typically took buses to attend public and parochial schools in four school districts. The tribal council had empowered an education committee to promote greater understanding of educational opportunities.

There was no public recreational facility for young people, no community center for tribal government or social events, and no outdoor athletic field.

Red Cliff

Red Cliff Chippewa reservation, located in Bayfield county, overlooks



Madeline Island in Lake Superior. Of 7,321 acres, about 5,000 acres are tribally-owned land, and the rest is to be allotted to the individual tribal members. In 1966, the reservation population was 310 residents, but there was indication that more than 100 Indians were living on non-reservation lands in the area. About one-third of the population was of employable age, and 64% of the reservation residents were 18 years or younger.

Seasonal work engages more than half the Red Cliff Indians. Barge work on Lake Superior, cannery jobs, pulp cutting, and guiding tourists are frequent occupations. New industries in Ashland and Washburn have provided other, more steady employment. In 1965 it was estimated that only 21% of all employable women had jobs.

In 1966 very poor housing existed at Red Cliff. Most of the 55 houses needed major repairs, only 5 houses had indoor plumbing, and fully 33 did not have wells or a nearby water supply. Most houses were crowded and not insulated, and six did not have electricity.

There was no elementary school on the reservation, and children attended school in Bayfield, three miles away. A former parochial school functioned as a community center, but the community had no business establishments.

Potawatomi

The Potawatomi of northern Wisconsin live on scattered and heavily forested lands between Crandon, Laona, Wabena and Townsend, a distance of about 20 miles. The houses are widely dispersed, rather than being grouped into villages, and some of these homes are accessible only by path or trail.



As of 1965, trust land of 11,786 acres accommodated a resident Indian population of about 195. There was allotted land of 640 acres.

The tribe's largest natural resource is timber and, in 1965, Potawatomi loggers cut 65% of the 4,000-cord total, and members of the tribe were employed to cut the balance by non-Indian logging contractors. The seasonal harvesting of crops also provides employment and income. In July the cherry orchards of Door County are worked, and in August there is migration to the potato fields of northern Wisconsin. Summer tourists employ guides and purchase handicraft items to a limited extent. In the fall pine greens are picked to be used as Christmas decorations. In Laona is a sawmill and manufacturing plant which employs some tribal members. In 1966 average annual income of the Potawatomi ranged between \$600 and \$2,000.

Housing in 1966 consisted of 25 two or three room homes, built in the early 1900s, totally lacking in modern conveniences, very much in need of repair, and frequently badly overcrowded. Only four homes had electricity. The distance from water wells and lack of transportation made water a commodity to be conserved. Housing was considered to be the greatest need of the Potawatomi by the tribal council.

Health care was handled on a flat fee basis by physicians of the Indians' choice through the U. S. Public Health Service, but isolation and lack of transportation often prevented effective medical attention. Simple cleanliness was a major problem because of water shortages, and the incidence of respiratory illness was high.

Good school attendance was brought about partly by the hot lunch program. Because there was very little steady employment, about 75% of the



total Potawatomi population received some form of public assistance for six months out of the year.

Lac Courte Oreilles

About half the original 70,000 acres now remain as the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, which is home for about 790 Chippewa, most of them living in the small communities of Reserve or New Post.

An active tribal business committee started a cranberry marsh in 194 with the help of a B. I. A. loan. In 1966 there were 28 acres of beds, an annual payroll of more than \$15,000 and employment during harvesting of 30 tribal members. At the close of 1964 a pallet manufacturer began operations at Reserve and by a year later was employing 18 Chippewa. During the summer 1966 an electronics plant opened at New Post with the ultimate potentiality being able to hire every employable member of the tribe wanting to work. Skiing activity at Mount Telemark some 25 miles distant has created employment for some Indians throughout the season.

Despite such an optimistic future outlook, there was no year-around employment for all members of the tribe in 1966. A 1965 study revealed estimated annual income of \$1,500, receipt of welfare assistance by 35% of tribal members, and receipt of surplus commodities during the winter by 98% of the population. Summer employment was easy to find because of the touri business, but winter jobs were scarce.

Houses on the reservation are of frame, shiplap, and tarpaper construction without modern plumbing. Better housing is badly needed, and ste are underway to get it.



Once a week a doctor and a nurse hold a clinic on the reservation, and a contract doctor provides emergency service in Hayward. The tribal business committee strongly encourages students to take advantage of educational opportunities and this encouragement is apparently effective. The tribe owns a school building which accommodates basketball games, Boy Scout meetings, and weekly dances.

Winnebago

Although technically a "reservation", the Winnebago lands in Wisconsin are scattered in ten counties throughout the state. There are 3,849 allotted acres which have such complicated heirship difficulties that they are virtually useless economically. The tribe owns only 40 acres.

In 1966 Winnebagos numbering about 300 were located near Black River Falls in Jackson County, approximately 250 near Wisconsin Dells in Juneau County, nearly 250 around Tomah and La Crosse, about 225 near Wisconsin Rapids in Wood County, and approximately 125 around Wittenberg in Shawano County.

Most Winnebagos depend upon seasonal work for income. Harvesting in the summer months, trapping in the winter, handicraft work throughout the year, highway work, forestry projects, and resort and tourist work all provide seasonal employment. An increasing number of Winnebago find year-around work in small businesses and factories, in construction jobs, in garages, in offices, at the Veterans Hospital, and in the paper industry.

Surveys have indicated that housing in Winnebago communities is poor.

Absence of running water, sufficient heat, and adequate window space is common.

A 1963 study showed that 20% of Winnebago homes consist of a wigwam or a hogan



made of bent birch saplings covered with tarpaper. Inadequate housing, including overcrowding, seems to be a prime factor contributing to respiratory infections. The tribal business committee considers housing to be a primary need, and efforts are underway to build new units.

No special public health and medical care programs are provided for the Winnebagos. Of course, tribal members receiving welfare are eligible for medical and dental care as are other citizens. The Black River Falls Indian Mission provides annual church-sponsored immunizations and check-ups.

The Winnebago business committee has taken the high school drop-out problem seriously. To combat the problems of the student who cannot study in an overcrowded, poorly lighted home, a supervised study program was started in Black River Falls where, during the 1965-1966 school year, 20 students met in a church basement each night to study. In 1966 it was reported that there had not been a single drop-out in the Wittenberg area for ten years. Special summer educational programs also have been instituted.

Lac du Flambeau

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation in northern Wisconsin consisted of 16,700 acres of tribal land and 13,100 acres of allotted land as of December, 1965. The number of Indian residents in 1966 was 883, and a twelve-member tribal council managed the daily affairs of the community. The reservation's major resource, timber, is managed by the tribal council, and Lac du Flambeau earns more from its forest products then any other Wisconsin reservation. Leasing of tribal land provides additional income for the tribe.

In earlier years marginal income was derived from trapping and woodcutting during the winter and from harvesting and the tourist business during



the summer. In 1946, an assembly plant for an electric meter manufacturing company was opened on the reservation, and this establishment grew until, in 1966, it employed about 90 Chippewa full-time and had expanded into a plastics operation and a tool-and-die shop. Highway work, jobs at the lumber company, employment in small businesses in Flambeau, all are sources of year-around work. One 1966 survey found 155 permanently employed, 61 temporarily employed, and 14 unemployed from a population of 230 employable adults on the reservation. Unemployment was still a problem during the winter, however, and it was necessary to distribute surplus commodities to about 90 families.

During the summer the Indian Bowl, a 2,500-seat amphitheater on the shores of Lake Interlaken, is the site for twice-weekly performances of authentic Chippewa dances and ceremonials. It has become a well-known entertainment attraction, it provides the dancers with income, and it enables the Chippewa to take special pride in their heritage and culture.

In 1966 an evaluation of housing showed that, of 190 dwelling units, approximately 165 were substandard. The first of 60 new low-rental units were being completed in 1966. The village of Flambeau, where most of the reservation residents live, acquired a public water and sewer system through a joint effort of the U. S. Public Health Service and the tribal council.

A twice-monthly clinic is held on the reservation to meet health needs. The Vilas County public health nurse devotes 40% of her time to the Lac du Flambeau Indians, performing immunization clinics, promoting health programs, testing for diabetes and tuberculosis, and visiting homes. There is special dental care provided for Indian children. The tribal council's education committee has started a drop-out prevention program. Each year at the end of each semester, every high school junior and senior receives \$25, which is used



to buy clothes, to attend special school functions, and to participate in senior activities. It seems to serve as a valuable incentive for keeping students in school.

Survey Procedures

The communities and reservations just described were the sites for the administration of socio-economic and attitude questionnaires in late 1967 and early 1968. Questionnaires were administered by community aides from the Community Action Programs in each Indian community. The community aides were trained in the techniques of questionnaire administration by staff members of the Training Center for Community Programs, University of Minnesota.

Unsable demographic questionnaires were obtained from these Indian communities as follows:

Community	N	<u>%</u>
Oneida	99	46.5
Red Cliff	31	14.5
Potawatomi	13	6.1
Lac Courte Oreilles	52	24.4
Winnebago	18	8.5
	213	100.0

Responses from all these communities and for all respondents are combined in the analysis which follows. A complete tabulation of responses is available in the Appendix.



Personal Characteristics

Most of the Indian persons interviewed were female (58.7%), rather than male (39.0%). They were predominantly married persons (65.3%), but there was a minority of those who were single (17.8%), and there were small proportions who were separated (2.8%), divorced (2.8%), and widowed (8.5%). Interviewees were heads of households (49.3%) about as often as they were not (44.6%).

About one-third (32.9%) were age 23 to 40 and another one-third (34.8%) were in the age category 41 to 64. Fewer (11.3%) were from 16 to 23 than were 65 or older (17.8%).

Most of the respondents (43.7%) were affiliated with a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton and Oneida). Chippewa Indians accounted for the next largest proportion (37.6%), and smaller proportions of respondents identified themselves as Potawatomi (6.6%), Winnebago (7.5%), and "other" (1.4%).

A majority of the respondents (58.2%) classified themselves as having from three-fourths to full Indian blood. Those who said they were from one-half to three-fourths Indian blood accounted for 16.0%, and 20.2% stated that they were from one-fourth to one-half Indian blood. Those reporting less than one-fourth Indian blood accounted for only 0.9%, and 4.7% did not answer the question.

Children

Most of the respondents (78.9%) reported having children; only 15.5% said they had none. The total number of children reported tended to be relatively large--51.2% said they had four or more children, while 28.6% had one, two or three children. Those who reported having children in primary



school accounted for 41.8% of the respondents, while 29.8% said they had children in secondary school.

Residency and Mobility

A large majority of the respondents (71.3%) were born on the reservation or in the community where they were living when included in the survey. An additional one in ten (9.9%) were born on another Wisconsin reservation. Smaller proportions did not answer (8.5%) or said they were born on a Minnesota reservation (1.4%), a Michigan reservation (9.9%), or "other" (8.0%). Similarly, when asked for the reservation or community lived in for the longest time in the past year, 80.2% named the reservation or community in which they were living when interviewed. Those who did not answer the question accounted for 13.2%, and small proportions named another Wisconsin reservation (4.7%), an urban area (0.5%), and "other" (1.4%).

Generally speaking, the respondents were quite stable residents. When asked for the length of time lived at their present address, fully 54.9% specified 10 years and more. For all those who had lived at their present addresses for one year or more, the proportion was 77.9%. Only 18.3% claimed a period of residency less than one year.

The respondents were asked why they had stayed on the reservation or in their home community. The largest proportion (38.0%) had done so because both friends and relatives were there. Those who did so because of friends accounted for only 1.9%, while 6.6% were kept in their community or on the reservation by relatives. Employment anchored 11.3%, other reasons were cited by 15.0%, 5.2% did not know why, and 21.2% did not answer the question.

Inquiry was made about visits to other reservations during the past



year. Most of those surveyed (50.7%) reported no such visits. "Many" visits were reported by 6.6%, "several" by 14.6%, two by 8.9% and one by 7.5%.

When asked for the number of trips made to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year, 40.9% answered "none". On the other hand, 35.2% reported "many" trips, and 10.3% said they had made "several" trips. One or two trips were made by 3.3% and 2.3%, respectively.

Those surveyed were asked why they had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay and the Twin Cities. Many (42.7%) did not answer the question, including, of course, those who had indicated that they had made no such trips. Chief among the reasons cited for city trips was employment, which accounted for 18.3% of the respondents. Another 13.6% stated that they made trips to cities because both friends and relatives lived there. Smaller proportions gave the responses "can't say" (6.1%), "because relatives are there" (5.6%), "because friends are there" (1.4%) and "because of a family event" (3.8%). Other reasons accounted for 8.5%.

When asked for the length of time they had lived in a city (such as Milwaukee, the Twin Cities, Green Bay or Chicago) during the last move there, 52.6% did not answer or reported no move. Those who said they had spent less than one year in a city during their last move accounted for 11.4%, while 36.1% reported that they had spent one year or more. A large minority (13.6%) had lived 10 years and more in a city. The respondents also were asked for the total length of time they had lived in a city counting their last move and all previous times lived there before. More than half (57.8%) did not answer or reported no time lived in a city. Only 5.5% said they had spent less than one year total in a city, while 36.7% reported living there one year or more. Those who had lived 10 years or more represented 17.9% of the respondents.



Education

Most of the respondents (69.9%) were not high school graduates, but about one-fourth (26.3%) had completed high school.

Many respondents (38.5%) did not know or did not answer when asked for the amount of education completed by their fathers. However, 55.3% said that their fathers were not high-school graduates. Only 6.2% reported that their fathers were high-school graduates or better.

The pattern of responses to an inquiry about the educational achievement of the respondents' mothers was similar to that just described. More than one-third (35.2%) did not answer or did not know when asked about their mothers' education. Most (56.9%) said that their mothers had not completed high school, and only 8% reported having high-school graduate mothers.

Occupation

Almost half the respondents (45.0%) said they had no occupation or did not answer the question. One-fourth (25.4%) reported unskilled work, while semi-skilled and skilled work were reported by 9.9% and 8.0%, respectively. Clerical work was reported by 7%, and 4.8% cited professional work.

About half (51.2%) reported no occupation for their spouses or did not answer the question. Unskilled work was specified for 24.4% of the respondents' spouses. Semi-skilled and skilled work accounted for 9.9% and 7%, respectively. Only 2.8% of the respondents had spouses doing clerical work, and 4.7% said their spouses were engaged in a type of professional work.

When asked about their father's occupation, one-third (33.4%) did not answer or answered "none". Most (46.1%) said their fathers had been employed at unskilled work. Those whose fathers were skilled workmen accounted for



10.3%, and smaller proportions of respondents said their fathers were semi-skilled workers (5.6%), cherical employees (2.3%), or skilled professionals (2.3%).

The respondents were asked to specify what kind of training program, if any, they would like to have. About one-fourth (24.4%) did not answer the question, and another one-fourth (25.4%) said they did not care or wanted no such training. Training for unskilled work and semi-skilled work was attractive to 5.2% and 6.1%, respectively. Skilled work training programs were the choice of 17.9%, and 10.3% chose training in clerical occupations. Training for skilled professional work, the highly skilled professions, and the learned professions was chosen by 7.0%, 2.3%, and 1.4%, respectively.

Military service, which sometimes provides training appropriate for a civilian career, was reported by approximately one-fifth (21.6%) of the respondents. About one-tenth of those surveyed (10.3%) enjoyed the benefits and protections of union membership.

Income

When asked for an approximate annual income, 23.5% of the respondents did not answer the question. Those who earned \$2,999 or less represented 48.8% of the respondents, while 27.7% earned \$3,000 or more per year.

A large proportion (63.3%) stated that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently; only 5.2% said that it had been. A surprisingly large 31.5% did not answer the question.

Most of the Indian persons surveyed (56.4%) did not have telephones, but more than one-third (37.6%) did.



Political Participation

One-fifth (21.6%) did not answer when asked for the last time they had voted in a reservation or tribal election. About half (48.9%) had voted within the past year. Those who said they had voted in a reservation or tribal election over a range of time from the past two or three years to "sometime" in the distant or indefinite past accounted for 18.3% of the respondents. Only 11.3% reported that they had never voted in such an election.

The foregoing summary described the characteristics of all respondents. Another way to view the results of this study is to compare and contrast male respondents with female respondents. There are tables in the Appendix by sex, but it may be useful at this point to characterize the "typical" male respondent and the "typical" female respondent.



The "typical" male respondent (N=83):Was a member of a New York emigrant 37.4% tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton, Oneida), or 36.1 Was Chippewa 73.5% Was in the age range 30.1 23 to 40, or 38.6 41 to 64 68.7 68.7 Was married 80.7 Was head of a household Had from three-fourths to 61.4 full Indian blood 77.1 Reported having children 54.1 Had four or more children Did not report children 56.7 in primary school Did not report children 72.3 in secondary school Was born on the reservation or in the community where. 72.3 he was living when interviewed Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which he was 80.7 living when interviewed Had lived at his present address 26.4 1 to 9 years, or 60.3 10 years or more 86.7 Had remained on the reservation or in his home community because both friends and relatives 38.6 were there, or 16.9 employment was there 55.5

51.8

Had made no visits to other

reservations during the year



Had made a trip to Green Bay or		
Milwaukee at least once		
during the past year		51.7%
Had made trips to cities like		
Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the		
Twin Cities for employment purposes, or	22.9%	
because both friends and		
relatives were there, or	14.5	
because relatives were there, or because of a family event, or	4.8 2.4	
for "other reasons", or	8.4	
but could not say why	3.6	56.6
		30.0
Had lived in a city during his		
last move there for	16.8	
less than one year, or one to nine years, or	19.2	
ten years or more	<u>15.7</u>	
		51.7
Was not a high school graduate		68.7
Reported that his father was not		
a high school graduate		50.6
Reported that his mother was not a		
high school graduate		55.3
Reported his occupation as		
unskilled work, or	30.1	
semi-skilled work,or skilled work	13.3 16.9	
SKILLEG WOLK	10.7	60.3
Reported his spouse's occupation as none, or	39.8	
unskilled work	13.3	
		53.1
Reported his father's occupation as		
unskilled work	42.2	
skilled work	<u>19.3</u>	61.5
		01.5
When asked for the kind of training		
program, if any, he would like to have, replied		
"none" or "don't care", or	19.3	
unskilled or semi-skilled work, or	14.4	
skilled work,or professional work	26.5 9.6	
hrorespronar mory		69.8

ERIC Trail text Provided by ERIC

Reported active duty in the military service	49.4%
Was not a union member	56.6
Reported an approximate annual income of less than \$3,000	50.7
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently	65.1
Did not have a telephone	65.1
Had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year	51.9

This summary shows that the "typical" male Wisconsin Indian in the survey was a three-quarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. He was a married head of a household between the ages of 23 and 64. He reported having four or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that he either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.

He was born on the reservation or in the community where he was living when interviewed, and that is where he had lived during the past year. He had lived at his present address from one to ten years or more, and he had remained on the reservation or in his home community because both friends and relatives were there or because employment was there. He had not visited other reservations during the year, but had made at least one trip to Gree Bay or Milwaukee. He reported he had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay or the Twin Cities for employment purposes, because friends and/or relatives were there, or because of a family event. His residence in a city during his last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.



He was not a high school graduate, and he reported that his father and his mother were not high school graduates.

He had an occupation that was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled, and he reported that his wife was either unemployed or employed at unskilled work. His father's occupation was unskilled or skilled work. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, he would like to have, he specified training leading to unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, or professional work. He reported that he had had active duty in the military service, but he was not a union member.

His income tended to be less than \$3,000, and he said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. A further indication of his limited income was the fact that he said he did not have a telephone.

He reported that he had voted in a reservation or a tribal election during the past year.



The "typical" female respondent (N=125)1:

Was Chippewa 40.0	.2%
Was in the age range 23 to 40, or 41 to 64 36.0 33.6	.6
Was married	5.6 4.8
Had from three-fourths to full Indian blood	6.0
Reported having children	1.6
Had four or more children	0.4
Did not report children in primary school	8.4
Did not report children in secondary school	9.6
Was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed	71.2
Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which she was living when interviewed	80.8
Had lived at her present address 1 to 9 years, or 10 years or more 20.0 53.6	73.6



The previously reported total number of males and females (213) included 5 persons for whom sex is not known. Hence, the sum of males and females in these "typical" profiles is 208.

Had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and relatives were there, or employment was there, or	37.6% 8.0	
other reasons	18.4	64 .0 %
Had made no visits to other reservations during the year		51.2
Had made a trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee at least once during the past year		50.4
Had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities		
for employment purposes, or	16.0	
because both friends and	10.0	
relatives were there, or because relatives were there, or	10.8 5.6	
for "other reasons", or	8.8	
but could not say why	_8.0	49.2
Had lived in a city during her last move there for		
less than one year, or	8.0 24.0	
one to nine years, or ten years or more	12.8	
ten years or more		44.8
Was not a high school graduate		71.2
Reported that her father was not a high school graduate		59.2
Reported that her mother was not a high school graduate		59.2
Reported her occupation as		
none, or	44.8 20.8	
unskilled work, or semi-skilled work, or	20.8 8.0	
clerical work	5.6	79.2
Reported her spouse's occupation as		
unskilled work, or	32.0	
semi-skilled work, or	13.6	
skilled work	8.8	Ë. L
		54.4



Reported her father's occupation as unskilled work, or semi-skillled work, or	48.0 % 8.8	
skilled work	4.8	61.6%
When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to		
have, replied "none" or "don't care", or skilled work, or	29.6 12.8 11.2	
clerical work, or skilled professional work	8.0	61.6
Did not report active duty in the military service		72.8
Was not a union member		69.6
Reported an approximate annual income of less than \$3,000		48.0
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently		64.0
Did not have a telephone		52,8
Had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year.		64.8

The "typical" female Wisconsin Indian in this survey was a threequarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. She was married and not the head of a household, and she was between the ages of 23 and 64. She reported having four or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that she either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.

Whe was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed, and that is where she had lived during the past year. She had lived at her present address from one to ten years or more, and she had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and



relatives were there, because employment was there, or because of other reasons. She had not visited other reservations during the year, but had made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee. She reported that she had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities for employment purposes, Because friends and/or relatives were there, or because of other reasons. Her residence in a city during her last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.

She was not a high school graduate, and she reported that her father and her mother were not high school graduates.

She either had no occupation or had one which was unskilled, semi-skilled, or clerical work, and she reported that her husband's occupation was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled work. Her father's occupation was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled work. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, she either specified "none," or chose training leading to skilled, clerical or skilled professional work. She reported no prior active duty in the military service and she was not a union member.

She tended to report an annual income of less than \$3,000, and she said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. A further indication of her limited income was the fact that she said she did not have a telephone.

She reported that she had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year.

Summary

Perhaps the most strking aspects of these two profiles is their extensive similarity. Males tended to be heads of households, and females were



not. Males had blue-collar jobs, while females reported either no occupation or one which was blue-collar or clerical. Males desired training for all levels of blue-collar work and for professional work. Females wanted training for skilled, clerical or skilled professional work, suggesting a somewhat higher aspiration level. Males reported active duty in the military, while females did not.

In all other respects the two profiles were essentially alike.

A third way to review the study results is to compare non high school graduates with high school graduates. Once again, there are tables in the Appendix by eduation attainment, but profiles of the "typical" non-high-school graduate and the "typical" high school graduate may serve to emphasize the highlights of those data.



The "typical" non-high-school graduate (N=149):

Was female		59.7%
Was a member of a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton, Oneida) or Was Chippewa	42.3% 39.6	81.9
Was in the age range 23 to 40, or 41 to 64	32.9 34.9	67.8
Was married		66.4
Was head of a household		51.7
Had from three-fourths to full Indian blood		59.1
Reported having children		81.9
Had four or more children		55.7
Did not report children in primary school		59.1
Did not report childrer in secondary school		72.5
Was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed		74.5
Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which she was living when interviewed		80.5
Had lived at her present address one to nine years, or ten years or more	22.2 57.7	79.9
Had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and relatives were there, or employment was there	42.3 13.4	55.7



Had made no visits to other reservations during the year		55.7%
Was about as likely to have made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year as she was to have made none	47.0% 43.6	90.6
Had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the		
Twin Cities for employment purposes, or because both friends and	14.8	• •
relatives were there, or	13.4 10.1	,
for "other" reasons, or	7.4	
because relatives were there, or	3.4	
because of a family event, or but would not say why	4.7	
Dut would not say why		53.8
Had lived in a city during her last move there		
less than one year, or	10.1	
one to nine years, or	19.5	/
ten years or more	<u>13.4</u>	
		43.0
Reported that her father was not a high school graduate	,	59.1
Reported that her mother was not a high school graduate		59.7
Reported her occupation as		
none, or	38.9	•
unskilled work, or	26.8 8.7	
semi-skilled work, or	9.4	
skilled work		83.8
Reported her spouse's occupation as	27.5	,
none, or unskilled work, or	28.9	
semi-skilled work, or	9.4	
skilled work	7.4	
		73.2
Reported her father's occupation as		
none, or	17.4	
unskilled work	<u>50.3</u>	<i></i>
		67.7



When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to		
have, replied "none" or "don't care", or skilled work	31.5% 20.1	51.6%
Did not report active duty in the military service		61.7
Was not a union member	,	63.1
Reported an approximate annual income of less than \$3,000	*	55.0
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income		
recently		61.7
Did not have a telephone		60.4
Had voted in a reservation or		<i>,</i>
tribal election during the past year		53.0

The "typical" non-high-school graduate Wisconsin Indian in this survey was a female who was a three-quarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. She was married, the head of a household, and she was between the ages of 23 and 64. She reported having four or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that she either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.

She was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed, and that is where she had lived during the past year. She had lived at her present address from one to tenyyears and more, and she had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and relatives were there or because employment was there. She had not visited other reservations during the year, and was about as likely to have made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year as she was to

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have made none. She reported that she had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay or the Twin Cities for employment puoposes, because friends and/or relatives were there, because of a family event, or for "other" reasons. Her residence in a city during her last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.

She reported that both her father and her mother were not high school graduates.

She either had no occupation or had one that was unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled and she reported that her husband either had no occupation or had one which was unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled. Her father either had no occupation or was employed at unskilled work. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, she either replied "none" or specified training leading to skilled work. She did not report active duty in the military service, and she was not a union member.

Her income tended to be less than \$3,000, and she said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. A further indication of her limited income was the fact that she said she did not have a telephone.

She reported that she had voted in a reservation or a tribal election during the past year.



The "typical" high school graduate (N=56)1:

Was female		58.9%
Was a member of a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton, Oneida) or Was Chippewa	51.8% 32.1	83.9
Was in the age range 23 to 40, or 41 to 64	35.7 37.5	73.2
Was married		64.3
Was not head of a household		50.0
Had from three-fourths to full Indian blood		57.1
Reported having children		75.0
Had three or more children		59.0
Did not report children in primary school		51.8
Did not report children in secondary school		60.7
Was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed		64.3
Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which she was living when interviewed		80.4
Had lived at her present address one to nine years, or ten years and more	28.5 44.6	73.1
		, ,,,

The previously reported total number of respondents (213) included 8 persons for whom educational attainment is not known. Hence, the sum of high school graduates and non-high-school graduates in these "typical" profiles is 205.

Had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and relatives were there, or because employment was there, or because relatives were there, or "other" reasons	28.6% 7.1 7.1 16.1	58.9%
Had visited other reservations during the year once, or twice, or several times, or many times	5.4 21.4 25.0 7.1	
Had made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year		58.9 67.9
Had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities for employment purposes, or because both friends and relatives were there, or but could not say why	30.3 16.1 8.9	55.3
Had lived in a city during her last move there for less than one year, or one to nine years, or ten years or more	16.0 33.9 16.1	66.0
Reported that her father was not a high school graduate	,	50.0
Reported that her mother was not a high school graduate	•	53.6
Reported her occupation as unskilled work, or semi-skilled work, or clerical work	17.9 14.3 17.9	50.1
Reported that her spouse's occupation as none, or unskilled work, or semi-skilled work, or skilled professional work	17.9 12.5 10.7 10.7	51.8



Reported her father's occupation as unskilled work, or semi-skilled work, or skilled work	33.9% 8.9 <u>21.4</u>	64.2%
When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, replied skilled work, or clerical work, or skilled professional work	14.3 · 21.4 <u>16.1</u>	51.8
Did not report active duty in the military service		58.9
Was not a union member		64.3
Reported an approximate annual income of more than \$3,000		46.4
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently		66.1
Was about as likely to have a telephone as not to have one	48.2 46.4	94.6
Had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year, or	41.1	
within the past two or three years	10.7	51.8

was a female who was a three-quarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. She was married, was not the head of a household, and was between the ages of 23 and 64. She reported having three or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that she either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.



She was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed, and that is where she had lived during the past year. She had lived at her present address from one to ten years and more, and she had remained on the reservation or in her home community because friends and/or relatives were there, because employment was there, or because of other reasons. She had visited other reservations during the year at least once, and she had made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year. She reported that she had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay or the Twin Cities for employment purposes or because friends and relatives were there. Her residence in a city during her last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.

She reported that both her mother and her father were not high school graduates.

She had an unskilled, semi-skilled or clerical occupation, and she reported that her husband either had no occupation or had one which was unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled professional. Her father's occupation was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, she specified training leading to skilled, clerical or skilled professional work. She did not report active duty in the military service, and she was not a union member.

Her income tended to be more than \$3,000, and she said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. She was about as likely to have a telephone as not to have one.

She reported that she had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year or within the past two or three years.



When compared, these two profiles based on educational experience indicate some interesting differences in socio-economic characteristics and mobility.

Non-high-school graduates were heads of households, while high school graduates were note. High school graduates reported having three or more children, while non-high-school graduates reported having four or more Non-high-school graduates had not visited other reservations children. during the year, but high school graduates had done so. High school graduates were more likely than non-high-school graduates to have made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year. Occupations held by high school graduates and their spouses were at a higher level than was the case with non-high-school graduates and their spouses. Fathers of high school graduates, when compared with the fathers of non-high-school graduates, were more likely to have occupations and the occupations held tended to be more skilled. Higher aspirations on the part of high school graduates were reflected in preferences for training in higher skill-level jobs. The income reported by high school graduates was noticeably above that reported by non-high-school graduates.

In other respects, the two profiles were essentially similar.



Attitudes

A separate attitude questionnaire was administered to the same subjects plus Indian respondents from the Lac du Flambeau (Chippewa) reservation. The questionnaire contained 40 statements which can be grouped into eight categories of five statements each. The categories deal with community spirit, interpersonal relations, family responsibility, schools, churches, economic behavior, local government and tension areas. Usable attitude questionnaires were obtained from the Indian communities as follows:

Community	N	<u>%</u>
0neida	9 9	39.4
Red Cliff (Chippewa)	31	12.4
Potawatomi	10	3.9
Lac Courte Oreilles (Chippewa)	5 5	21.9
Winnebago Communities	15	6.0
Lac du Flambeau (Chippewa)	41	16.3
- · · ·	251	99.9

Responses from all these communities and for all respondents are combined in the analysis which follows.

Community Spirit

		SA	A	U	D	SD
1.	A lot of people in this community think they are too good for you.	13.2	25.5	11.2	42.3	8.0
2.	People in this community won't work together to get things done for the community.		46.2	15.2	17.6	4.0
3.	The community tries har to help its young people along.	đ 10.8	50.2	16.0	17.2	6.0



4:

4. The people as a rule mind their own business in this	<u>SA</u>	A	<u>u</u>	D	SD
community.	4.4	44.7	19.5	20.7	10.8
5. No one seems to care much	~	~			

5. No one seems to care much how this community looks. 10.0 22.7 19.9 41.1 6.4

These statements produced responses indicative both of positive and negative aspects of community spirit. On the balance, the respondents disagreed with the negative first statement. While 38.7% agreed or strongly agreed with "A lot of people in this community think they are too good for you", half (50.3%) disagreed or strongly disagreed.

The negative statement, "People in this community won't work together to get things done for the community", prompted "strongly agree" and "agree" responses from 63.4% of those surveyed, while only 21.6% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

A positive statement, "The community tries hard to help its young people along" drew "strongly agree" and "agree" answers from most (61.0%) of the respondents. Only 23.2% responded in the two "disagree" categories.

Another positive statement, "The people as a rule mind their own business in this community" produced responses slightly balanced in favor of agreement (49.1%). Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted 31.5%.

The final statement, "No one seems to care much how this community looks", a negative statement, produced disagreement (47.5%) more often than agreement (32.7%).

. In sum, these responses suggest a perception of community spirit which is generally positive, although there is an indication that respondents



find a lack of cooperative effort on behalf of community betterment. The community is seen as being equalitarian, helpful to its youth, non-interfering, and concerned about its appearance.

Interpersonal Relations

		<u>SA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>u</u>	D	SD
1.	Real friends are hard to find in this community.	10.8	27.1	13.6	40.3	8.4
2.	Almost everyone in this community is polite and courteous with you.	7.6	55.1	14.0	18.7	4.8
3.	People are generally critical of others in this community.	12.0	46.7	24.3	15.6	1.6
4.	The people in this communi- give you a bad name if you insist on being different.	•	33.1	26.4	27.1	4.8
5.	I feel very much that I belong in this community.	15.6	57.9	19.1	5.2	2.4

Responses to these statements suggest both positive and negative feelings about interpersonal relations. In general, respondents disagreed (48.7%) with the negative first statement, "Real friends are hard to find in this community". Those who agreed represented 37.9% of the total.

The second statement, "Almost everyone in this community is polite and courteous with you", is a positive expression which attracted a 62.7% "strongly agree" and "agree" response. Only 23.5% disagreed.

A negative statement, "People are generally critical of others in this community" drew a large proportion (58.7%) of "strongly agree" and "agree" answers. Only 17.2% responded in the two disagreement categories.



Another negative statement, "The people in this community give you a bad name if you insist on being different" elicited a somewhat affirmative response, over-all. Four out of ten (41.9%) "strongly agreed" and "agreed" with the statement, while 31.9% "disagreed" and "strongly disagreed".

A positive expression, "I feel very much that I belong in this community" attracted sizeable (73.5%) "strongly agree" and "agree" answers. Only 7.6% chose the two disagreement categories.

Once again, the over-all portrait of interpersonal relations suggested by these responses is positive. The community is perceived as being friendly, cordial, and a place where one "belongs", but it is also seen as the source of interpersonal criticism and of pressures to conform.

Family Responsibility

		<u>SA</u>	A	<u>u</u>	D	SD
1.	Families in this community keep their children under control.	2.8	23.5	20.0	38.3	15.6
2.	Parents in this community teach their children to respect other people's rights and property.	2.0	33.5	16.4	33.5	14.8
3.	In this community folks ar unconcerned about what the kids do so long as they keep out of trouble.		53.4	16.8	13.2	2 4.8
4.	Most people in this community get their families to Sunday School or church on Sunday.	2.8	39.9	21.5	27.9	8.0
5.	If their children keep out of the way, parents in thi community are satisfied to let them do whatever they	.8		,		
	want to do.	12.0	36.3	22.3	22.3	3 7.2



These statements elicited responses suggesting predominantly negative indications of family responsibility. The positive first statement, "Families in this community keep their children under control", drew "disagree" and "strongly disagree" responses from more than half (53.9%) of those interviewed. Those who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement represented 26.3%.

Another positive statement, "Parents in this community teach their children to respect other people's rights and property", prompted strong disagreement or disagreement from 48.3%, while 35.5% answered "strongly agree" or "agree".

On the other hand, a negative statement, "In this community folks are unconcerned about what their kids do so long as they keep out of trouble" attracted a sizeable "strongly agree" and "agree" response (65.4%), and only 18.0% responded in the two disagreement categories.

The positive statement, "Most people in this community get their families to Sunday School or church on Sunday", caused 42.7% to respond in the two agreement categories, while 35.9% strongly disagreed or disagreed.

Finally, the negative statement, "If their children keep out of the way, parents in this community are satisfied to let them do whatever they want to do", led 48.3% to "strongly agree" or "agree" only 29.5% chose disagreement.

Thus, the respondents generally reported that control of children is not successful, that children do not respect others' rights and property, and that parents are permissive and unconcerned about what their children do so long as they avoid trouble and keep out of the way. There was a slight tendency to picture church attendance as a characteristic part of family life.



Schools

		<u>SA</u>	A	<u>u</u>	<u>D</u>	SD
1.	Schools in this community do a poor job of preparing young people for life.	8.0	26.3	20.3	31.9	13.6
2.	Schools in this community do a good job of preparing students for college.	7.2	37.5	32.5	15.6	7.2
3.	High school graduates in this community take an active interest in making their community a better place in which to live.	2.4	23.1	27.5	38.3	8.8
4.	Many young people in this community do not finish high school.	14.4	59.0	10.8	13.2	2.7
5.	Most of the students in the community learn to read as write well.		65.8	10.8	7.2	2.8

Responses to these statements reveal positive and negative attributes of the schools. The negative first statement, "Schools in this community do a poor job of preparing young people for life", led a large proportion of respondents (45.5%) to strongly disagree or disagree, while 34.3% chose the two agreement categories.

Another large percentage of those interviewed (44.7%) strongly agreed or agreed with the positive statement, "Schools in this community do a good job of preparing students for college"; only 22.8% elected the two disagreement choices.

The positive statement, "High school graduates in this community take an active interest in making their community a better place in which to live", did not receive much support. Almost half (47.1%) chose the two



disagreement categories, while 25.5% strongly agreed or agreed.

A large majority (73.4%) agreed that "Many young people in this community do not finish high school". Only 15.6% felt that disagreement with the statement was justified.

A very large proportion of respondents (79.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that "Most of the students in this community learn to read and write well", while only 10.0% chose the two disagreement categories.

In general, then, these Indian respondents saw their schools as doing a good job of preparing the young for life and for college, and they felt that basic reading and writing skills were effectively learned by students.

On the other hand, they observed that there were many school drop-outs and that those who did graduate from high school often were not interested in bettering their community. Although the number of questions is small, there is the hint that these respondents find the schools to be functioning effectively, but are disappointed in the responses their young people are making.

Churches

		<u>SA</u>	<u>A</u>	n	D	SD
1.	The different churches in this community cooperate well.	10.8	54.7	21.5	8.8	4.4
2.	Most of our church people forget the meaning of the word brotherhood when they get out of churches in thi					
	community.	14.0	45.9	20.7	17.6	2.0
3.	The churches in this communare good for better commun					
	life,	11.2	61.4	19.1	5.6	2.8



		SA	A	<u>U</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>SD</u>
4.	Every church in this community wants to be the biggest and most impressive in this community.	re 3.2	17.9	33.1	39.1	6.7
5.	Most churchgoers in this community do not practice what they preach.	12.0	36.3	22.3	22.3	7.2

A large proportion of those interviewed (65.5%) agreed with the positive statement that "The different churches in this community cooperate well". A small percentage (13.2%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

On the other hand, there was substantial agreement (59.9%) with the negative statement, "Most of our church people forget the meaning of the word brotherhood when they get out of churches in this community". About one-fifth (19.6%) choose the two disagreement categories.

A very large percentage (72.6%) agreed that "The churches in this community are good for better community life", while a very small proportion (8.4%) disagreed.

About half (45.8%) strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement, "Every church wants to be the biggest and most impressive in this community", and 21.1% elected the two agreement choices.

Finally, about half (48.3%) agreed that "Most churchgoers in this community do not practice what they preach", while 29.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

In sum, churches are seen as being cooperative, an asset to community life, and not overly concerned with becoming big and impressive. Churchgoers,



on the other hand, are perceived as being hypocritical. Once again, there seems to be appreciation for the institution, but disillusionment with those who attend it.

Economic Behavior

	SA	A	n	<u>D</u> <u>SD</u>
1. Businesses deal fairly with everyone in this community.	7.2	50.3	19.9	15.2 7.6
2. Everyone in this communitation tries to take advantage of you.	2.8	10.8	21.5	55.9 9.2
3. A few people in this community make all the money		27.9	27.9	34.7 5.6
4. The people here in this community are all pennypinchers.	2.0	8.4	26.3	50.7 12.8
5. Employers in this communication expect their help to live on low wages.	•	41.5	21.1	14.4 2.4

A majority of the Indian persons interviewed (57.7%) agreed that "Businesses deal fairly with everyone in this community"; less than half that proportion (22.8%) chose to disagree or strongly disagree.

A similar majority (65.1%) disagreed with the negative statement, "Everyone in this community tries to take advantage of you", while only 13.6% agreed or strongly agreed.

The negative statement, "A few people in this community make all the money" prompted responses slightly balanced toward disagreement.

Those who disagreed or strongly disagreed represented 40.3% while 31.9% chose the two agreement categories.



Substantial disagreement (63.5%) was found with the statement, "The people here in this community are all penny-pinchers". Only 10.4% agreed or strongly agreed.

Most respondents (62.2%) agreed that "Employers in this community expect their help to live on low wages", while 16.8% disagreed.

In general, the perception of the economic behavior of businesses and individuals in the community was a positive one. An important exception was the strong feeling that wages were too low, a feeling reinforced by the income data reported earlier.

Local Government

	<u>SA</u>	A	Ū	<u>D</u> <u>SD</u>	
1. Some people in this community of the section the section that is anything they do.	le	54.7	21.5	8.8 4.4	•
2. This community lacks real leaders.	14.4	42.7	19.9	19.6 3.6	.
3. The town council runs this community to suit itself.		29.5	38.7	19.1 5.6)
4. A few people have politic in this community well sewed up.	7.2	25.1	37.1	25.5 5.2	2
5. The town council gets ver little done for this community.	13.2	27.1	29.1	27.1 3.6	5

A generally neutral and negative attitude toward local government is suggested by these responses.

There was considerable agreement (65.5%) with the negative statement,



"Some people in this community 'get by with murder' while others get in trouble for anything they do", while only 13.2% strongly disagreed or disagreed.

Another negative statement, "This community lacks real leaders", also attracted many who strongly agreed or agreed (57.1%). Less than half that proportion (23.2%) elected the two disagreement categories.

Most responses (38.7%) to the third negative statement, "The town council runs this community to suit itself", were "undecided". However, more agreed (36.7%) than disagreed (24.7%) with the statement.

A fourth negative statement, "A few people have politics in this community well sewed up", drew a 37.1% "undecided" response. About as many respondents agreed (32.3%) as disagreed (30.7%) with the statement.

The final negative statement, "The town council gets very little done for this community", attracted 40.3% who strongly agreed and agreed, and 30.7% who chose the two disagreement categories.

In sum, local government was perceived by most of these respondents as inequitable and leadership was seen as deficient. Many viewed local government as running the community for its own benefit, but an almost identical proportion was not sure. There was no consensus about the assertion that politics were controlled by a few, but there was a slight indication that local government was perceived as being ineffective.

Tension Areas

	SA	A	<u>u</u>	$\underline{\mathbf{D}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{SD}}$	
1. This community is very peaceful and orderly.	6.8	41.1	19.5	21.9 10.	8



	SA	A	<u>u</u>	D	<u>SD</u>
2. People in this community good judgment.	y show 3.6	33.9	33.1	23.9	5.6
3. Too many young people in this community get into difficulties with sex an drinking.		48.7	13.6	8.0	5.6
4. You must spend lots of a to be accepted in this community.	money	11.2	22.3	49.9	14.0
5. You are out of luck in community if you happen be of the wrong race or nationality.		14.8	23.5	43.1	10.4

A generally positive reading emerges from the answers to these statements. Only one statement produced a negative indication.

The positive statement, "This community is very peaceful and orderly", attracted agreement from almost half of the respondents (47.9%). Less than one-third (32.7%) strongly disagreed or disagreed.

Another positive statement, "People in this community show good judgment", yielded only a slight balance in favor of agreement (37.5%); 29.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

There was substantial agreement (73.0%) with the negative statement, "Too many people in this community get into difficulties with sex and drinking".

Only 13.6% responded in the two disagreement categories.

The negative statement, "Yuou must spend lots of money to be accepted in this community" brought heavy disagreement (63.9%). Few (14.0%) agreed or strongly agreed.

Most respondents (53.5%) disagreed with the negative statement, "You



are out of luck in this community if you happen to be of the wrong race or nationality". About half that proportion (23.2%) strongly agreed or agreed with the statement.

In general, then, the community was seen as being peaceful, accepting, and open to those of varying races and nationalities. There was a slight tendency to view community members as exercising good judgment, although the tendency was not strong. However, there was a strong perception that young people have much trouble with sex and drinking.



Conclusions

- 1. Although there is socio-economic variability within the group of Wisconsin Indian communities studied, the general configuration is one of a poor, rural people who are inadequately educated, employed and housed. Individual families are large, and they live either in total isolation or in small communities having insufficient resources to provide adequate economic, social and recreational advantages. Generally depressed living conditions are reflected in special health problems, and consistent, appropriate health care is not always available.
- 2. Even in such economically-depressed settings as the communities studied here, there are indications that those Indians who have more education have somewhat smaller families and benefit in terms of higher aspirations, higher-level jobs, greater income, and increased mobility. This is particularly encouraging, since some urban Indian populations in this region of the country do not seem to display many of the positive results of education. 1
- 3. These Wisconsin Indians apparently are strongly attached to their home communities or reservations. Even prolonged residence in a city often does not seem to extinguish the desire to return to the reservation to live. For many Indians, the economic lure of a better job in the city is not as strong as the attraction of kinship and friendship ties on the reservation and, perhaps, the pull of a more relaxed, less competitive life-style.
- 4. The foregoing considerations underscore the need for reservation economic development. Some of the communities studied have taken aggressive

See Richard G. Woods and Arthur M. Harkins. <u>Indian Employment in Minneapolis</u>.

University of Minnesota Training Center for Community Programs.

Minneapolis: April, 1968 and Richard G. Woods and Arthur M. Harkins.

<u>Indian Americans in Chicago</u>. University of Minnesota Training Center

for Community Programs. Minneapolis: November, 1968.



steps to attract new industry, and most appear to be receptive to further economic development.

- If an adequate economic base could be generated for the reservations 5. there are indications that community life might be strengthened. Community problems perceived by the Indian persons surveyed include lack of cooperative effort on behalf of community betterment, intense interpersonal criticism, pressures to conform, lax family responsibility, an excessive school drop-out rate, high school graduates who are not interested in improving their community, hypocritical church-goers, low wages, inequitable local government, deficient leadership, and youth problems. Economic development could provide jobs on the reservation -- a visible reason for completing high school. It could broaden the tax base and thus make the improvement of community facilities possible. With economic resources to manage, leadership could be developed. Wages might be increased, and local government strengthened. Certainly, the seeds for strong communities exist. The Indian respondents saw their communities as equalitarian, helpful to youth, non-interfering, concerned about appearance, friendly, cordial, places where one "belongs", peaceful, accepting, and open to those of varying races and nationalities. Schools were perceived as being effective, churches were believed to be cooperative assets to community life, and businesses were seen as dealing fairly with people.
- 6. If reservation economics were improved, perhaps through more effective incentives for the location of industry or through the location of federal or state government employment in reservation areas, it is certain that changes would take place. To become successfully employed, Indians would have to commit themselves to education and training and to a regular 40-hour work week. There would be inevitable changes in the environment, with at



least some parts of the reservation becoming more noisy, active, and crowded. Life would become more complex. The delicate balance of existing Indian political and status systems would be disrupted by alterations in income distribution. Indeed, the reservation would never be quite the same again, and some Indians -- particularly the older ones-- would not like that. Conservatism flourishes among the poor, and Indians are no exception. If the encroachment of industrialization were viewed by most reservation Indians as a dangerous move toward "total sell-out" to the white man's way of life instead of an opportunity to strike a bargain between adopting some aspects of the larger society while retaining some characteristics of Indian life, there would likely be no successful economic development.



APPEND..IX

MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED

(N=213)

SEX NA Male Female	N N 5 2.3 83 39.0 125 58.7 213 100.0	TELEPHONE NA Yes No	N 13 80 120 213	% 37.6 56.4 100.1
AGE NA Up to and including 16-23 24-40 41-64 65 and above	N % 7 3.3 15 0 0.0 24 11.3 70 32.9 74 34.8 38 17.8 213 100.1	MARITAL STATUS NA Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed	N 6 38 139 6 6 18 213	2.8 17.8 65.3 2.8 2.8 8.5 100.0
HOUSEHOLD NA Yes No	$ \begin{array}{c c} N & \% \\ \hline 13 & 6.1 \\ 105 & 49.3 \\ \underline{95} & 44.6 \\ \hline 213 & 100.0 \end{array} $	NA Non-high school graduate High school graduates	N 8 149 56 213	3.8 69.9 26.3 100.0
CHILDREN NA Yes No	N % 12 5.6 168 78.9 33 15.5 213 100.0	NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight	N 55 55 28 20 28 12 6 6	25.8 25.8 13.2 9.4 13.2 5.6 2.8 2.8 1.4 100.0
NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN NA One Two Theee Four Five Six Seven Eight	N % 56 26.3 46 21.6 33 15.5 31 14.6 24 11.3 13 6.1 3 1.4 4 1.9 3 1.4 213 100.1	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight and above	N 43 9 23 29 21 22 15 14 37 213	20.2 4.2 10.8 13.6 9.9 10.3 7.0 6.6 17.4 100.0



			MANAN OF CUTTOREY (DOME	onwro'	
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH	31	* /	NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH		
SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N 104	<u> </u>	IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N 150	$\frac{\%}{70.2}$
NA On a	124	58.3	NA On o	27	12.9
0ne	22	10.3	One		
Two	22	10.3	Two	16	7.5
Three	24	11.3	Three	9	4.2
Four	8	3.8	Four	3	1.4
Five	6	2.8	Five and above	8	3.8
Six and above	7	3.3		213	1.00.0
	213	100.1			
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A	A CITY		LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN	A CITY	
(MILWAUKEE, TWIN CITIES,	GREEN	BAY.	COUNTING THAT MOVE AND A	LL	•
CHICAGO, ETC.) DURING LAS		•	PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED		
MOVE THERE	N	%	THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA o.r none	112	52.6	NA or none	1.23	57.8
Less than 30 days	4	1.9	Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	8	3.8	1-3 months	5	2.3
4-6 months	11	5.2	4-6 months	5	2.3
7-11 months	1	0.5	7-11 months	5 2	0.9
1-2 years	21	9.9	1-2 years	12	5.6
3-5 years	• 12	5. ú	3-5 years	14	6.6
6-9 years	15	7.0	6-9 years	14	6 .6
10 years and above	29	13.6	10 years and above	38	17.9
10 years and above	$\frac{29}{213}$	$\frac{13.0}{100.1}$	to years and above	$\frac{30}{213}$	100.0
	213	100.1		213	100.0
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED			ACTIVE DUTY IN		
	N	%		N	%
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA	<u>N</u>	- % 3.8	ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE NA	<u>N</u> 37	7.4
AT PRESENT ADDRESS	8	3.8	MILITARY SERVICE NA		
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days	8 9	3.8 4.2	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46	17.4 21.6
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months	8 9 7	3.8 4.2 3.3	MILITARY SERVICE NA	37	17.4
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months	8 9 7 11	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months	8 9 7 11 12	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years	8 9 7 11 12 19	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years	8 9 7 11 12 19 17	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years	8 9 7 11 12 19 17	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years	8 9 7 11 12 19 17	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes	37 46 130 213	17.4 21.6 61.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No	37 46 130 213	17.4 21.6 61.0
NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER)	37 46 130 213	17.4 21.6 61.0 100.0
NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA	37 46 130 213 SER OF	17.4 21.6 61.0 100.0
NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213 N 56 22 135	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82	17.4 21.6 61.0 100.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above UNION MEMBER NA Yes	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years 6-8 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82 29	17.4 21.6 61.0 100.0 2 38.5 13.6
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above UNION MEMBER NA Yes	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213 N 56 22 135	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years 6-8 years 9 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82 29 64 15 5	17.4 21.6 61.0 100.0 38.5 13.6 30.1
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above UNION MEMBER NA Yes	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213 N 56 22 135	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years 6-8 years 9 years 10 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82 29 64 15 5	7.4 21.6 61.0 100.0 100.0 38.5 13.6 30.1 7.0
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above UNION MEMBER NA Yes	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213 N 56 22 135	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years 6-8 years 9 years 10 years 11 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82 29 64 15 5	7.4 21.6 61.0 100.0 100.0 38.5 13.6 30.1 7.0 2.3
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above UNION MEMBER NA Yes	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213 N 56 22 135	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years 6-8 years 9 years 10 years 11 years 12 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82 29 64 15	7.4 21.6 61.0 100.0 100.0 38.5 13.6 30.1 7.0 2.3 2.3
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above UNION MEMBER NA Yes	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213 N 56 22 135	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years 6-8 years 9 years 10 years 11 years 12 years 13 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82 29 64 15 5 5	7.4 21.6 61.0 100.0 100.0 38.5 13.6 30.1 7.0 2.3 2.3 3.8 :1.9
AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 4-6 years 10 years and above UNION MEMBER NA Yes	8 9 7 11 12 19 17 13 117 213 N 56 22 135	3.8 4.2 3.3 5.2 5.6 8.9 8.0 6.1 54.9 100.0	MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA 0-5 years 6-8 years 9 years 10 years 11 years 12 years	37 46 130 213 3ER OF N 82 29 64 15 5 5	7.4 21.6 61.0 100.0 100.0 38.5 13.6 30.1 7.0 2.3 2.3 3.8

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBI	ER OF				
SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	И	%	YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	75	35.2	NA NA	25	11.7
0-5 years	21	9.9	None	71	33.3
6-8 years	65	30.5	Unskilled work	54	25.4
9 years	10	4.7	Semi-skilled manual		
10 years	18	8.5	1abor	21	9.9
11 years	7	3.3	Any skilled workman	17	8.0
12 years	14	6.6	Most clerical	15	7.0
13 years	3	1.4	Skilled professionals	6	2.9
College graduate	0	0.0	Highly skilled		
	213	100.1	professionals	1	0.5
			Learned professions	3	1.4
				213	100.1
YOUR SPOUSE's			YOUR FATHER'S		
OCCUPATION	N	%	OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	58	27.3	NA	42	19.7
None	51	23.9	None	29	13.7
Unskilled work	52	24.4	Unskilled work	98	46.1
Semi-skilled			Semi-skilled	•	
manual labor	21	9.9	manual labor	12	5.6
Any skilled workman	15	7.0	Any skilled workman	22	10.3
Most clerical	6	2.8	Most clerical	5	2.3
Skilled professionals	8	3.8	Skilled professionals	5	2.3
Highly skilled			Highly skilled		
professionals	2	0.9	professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0	Learned professions	0	0.0
-	213	100.0	•	213	100.0
WHAT KIND OF TRAINING					
PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD			YOUR APPROXIMATE		
YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%F	ANNUAL INCOME	N	%%
NA	52	24.4	NA	50	23.5
None or don't care	54	25.4	\$0-99 99	42	19.7
Unskilled work	11	5.2	\$1000–1 999	27	12.7
Semi-skilled			\$2000–2999	35	16.4
manual labor	13	6.1	\$30Q 0-3999	19	8.9
Any skilled workman	3 8	17.9	\$4000-4999	12	5.6
Most clerical	22	10.3	\$5000-5999	14	6.6
Skilled professionals	15	7.0	\$6000-6999	7	3.3
Highly skilled			\$7000-7999		3.3
professionals	· 5	2.3		213	100.0
Learned professions	3	1.4			
	213	100.0			

LAST TIME VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR			DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%	NA .	12	5.6
NA NA	46	21.6	Americans of Euro-		
Within past year	104	48.9	pean ancestry other		
Within past 2 or 3			than Spanish (White,		
years	26	12.2	includes Jewish)	4	1.9
Sometime up to 5			Americans of African		
years ago	5	2.3	ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Sometime in the more			Americans of Indian		
distant or indef-			ancestry	195	91.6
inite past	8	3.8	Americans of Spanish		
Never	24	11.3	or Mexican ancestry		
	213	100.1	(Spenish-American)	2	0.9
			Americans of Oriental		
			ancestry	$\frac{0}{213}$	$\frac{0.0}{100.1}$
•				213	100.1
			RESERVATION		
TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	$\frac{\%}{3.3}$	OF BIRTH	N	<u>%</u>
NA O	7		NA	18	8.5
Chippewa	80	37.6	Reservation now	4 11 10	74 0
Pottawatomie	14	6.6	living on	152	71.3
Winnebago	16	7.5	Another Wisconsin	~~	Δ Δ
Menominee	0	0.0	reservation	21	9.9
Emigrant New York			Another Minnesota	2	1 1
(Stockbridge-Muncie,			reservation	3	1.4
Brotherton and	0.0	107	Another Michigan	•	0.0
Oneida)	93	43.7	reservation	2	0.9
Other	$\frac{3}{213}$	$\frac{1.4}{100.1}$	Another North Dakota	•	0.0
	213	100 • T	reservation	Ð	0.0
			Another South Dakota	0	0.0
			reservation Other	17	8.0
RESERVATION LIVED ON			other	$\frac{27}{213}$	100.0
FOR THE LONGEST TIME				ZIJ	100.0
IN THE PAST YEAR	N	y	INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA NA	28	13.2	NA or unknown	10	4.7
Reservation now	20	1312	Less than 1/4	2	0.9
living on	171	80.2	1/4 to 1/2	43	20.2
Another Wisconsin	2/2	0012	1/2 to 3/4	34	16.0
reservation	10	4.7	3/4 to full	124	58.2
Another Minnesota		•••	. ,	213	100.0
reservation	0	0.0			
Another Michigan					
reservation	0	0.0	•		
Another North Dakota					
reservation	0	0.0			
Another South Dakota					
reservation	0	0.0			
Urban area (city)	1	0.5			
Other '	3	1.4			
	213	100.0			



HARVESTING WILD RICE			NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO		
BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE		-4	green bay or milwaukee	-4	•
OF INCOME LATELY	N	%	DURING THE PAST YEAR	<u>N</u>	7.
NA	67	31.5	NA 	17	8.0
Yes	11	5.2	None	87	40.9
No	<u>135</u>	63.3	C n e	7	3.3
	213	100.0	Two	5	2.3
			Several	22	10.3
			Many	75	35.2
				213	100.0
NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE					
TO OTHER RESERVATIONS			WHY HAVE STAYED		
DURING THE PAST YEAR	N:	<u> </u>	ON THE RESERVATION	<u> N</u>	
NA	25	11.7	NA	45	21.2
None	108	50. 7	Don't know	11	5.2
0ne	16	7.5	Employment purposes		
Two	19	8.9	(including better		
Several	31	14.6	income)	24	11.3
Many	14	6.6	Relatives here	14	6.6
	213	100.0	Friends	4	1.9
			Both friends and		
			relatives here	81	38.0
			To see what it was like		0.9
			Other reasons	32	15.0
WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN				213	100.1
BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%			
NA	91	42.7			
Don't know, can't say	13	6.1			
Employment purposes (including better		-9	•		
income)	39	18.3			
Relatives here	12	5.6			
		~ • •			

3

29

0

1.4

13.6

3.8

0.0

 $\frac{8.5}{100.0}$



Friends there

Both friends and

and fishing

Other reasons

relatives there

Because of family event

death, burial, etc.)

Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting

(marriage, sickness, death,

MALES ONLY (N=83)

TELEPHONE NA Yes No	N % 3 3.6 26 31.3 54 65.1 83 100.0	NA or unknown Up to and including 15 16-23 24-40 41-64 65 and above	N 2 0 9 25 32 15 83	2.4 0.0 10.8 30.1 38.6 18.1 100.0
MARITAL STATUS NA Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed	N % 0 0.0 20 24.1 57 68.7 1 1.2 3 3.6 2 2.4 83 100.0	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NA Yes No	N 2 67 14 83	2.4 80.7 16.9 100.0
EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED) NA Non-high school graduate High school graduate	N % 3 3.6 57 68.7 23 27.7 83 10.0	CHILDREN NA Yes No	N 4 64 15 83	77.1 18.1 100.0
NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight	N % 23 27.7 22 26.5 11 13.3 6 7.2 11 13.3 5 6.0 3 3.6 1 1.2 1 1.2 83 100.0	MMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight	22 14 16 11 9 6 2 1 2 83	26.5 16.9 19.3 13.3 10.8 7.2 2.4 1.2 2.4 100.0



TOTAL NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH		
CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%	SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	*
NA	18	21.8	NA	47	56.7
0ne	2	2.4	One	8	9.6
Two	8	9.6	Two	6	7.2
Three	10	12.0	Three	11	13.3
Four	9	10.8	Four	5	6.0
Five	10	12.0	Five	3	3.6
Six	7	8.4	Six and above	3	3.6
Seven	4	4.8		83	100.0
Eight and above	15	18.1		_	
	83	99.9			
	•		LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A		
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH	SEXES))	CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CIT		
IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%	GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.)		
NA.	60	$\frac{72.3}{72.3}$	DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
0ne	10	12.0	NA or none	40	48.2
Two	6	7.2	Less than 30 days	2	2.4
Three	4	4.8	1-3 months	5	6.0
Four	Ö	0.0	4-6 months	7	8.4
Five and above	3	3.6	7-11 months	Ó	0.0
1270 and apove	83	99.9	1-2 years	6	7.2
	03	****	3-5 years	5	6.0
			5-9 years	5	6.0
			10 years and above	13	15.7
			to years and above	83	99.9
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN	A			0.3	77.7
CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE					
AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES L			LENGTH OF TIME LIVED		
LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%	AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA or none	48	57.8	NA	<u>``</u>	1.2
Less than 30 days	O	0.0	Less than 30 days	2	2.4
1-3 months	2.	2.4	1-3 months	ō	0.0
4-6 months	4	4.8	4-6 months	3	3.6
7-11 months	ò	0.0	7-11 months	5	6.0
1-2 years	3	3.6	1-2 years	7	8.4
3-5 years	3 7	8.4	3-5 years	9	10.8
6-9 years	3	3.6	6-9 years	6	7.2
10 years and above	16	10.3	10 years and above	50	60.3
yee ana anove	83	$\overline{100.0}$	an your and above	83	99.9
		25000		U J	<i>,,,</i> ,,
ACTIVE DUTY IN					
MILITARY SERVICE	Ŋ	%	UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	5	6.0	NA NA	18	$\frac{\frac{7}{21.7}}{21.7}$
Yes	41	49.4	Yes	18	21.7
No	37	44.6	No	47	56.6
•••	83	100.0		83	$\frac{30.0}{100.0}$
	93			5	200.0



FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBE	R		MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER	Ŕ	
OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED		%	OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED		7,
NA NA	33	39.8	NA	32	38.6
0-5 years	14	16.9	0-5 years	10	12.0
6-8 years	19	22.9	6-8 years	26	31.3
9 years	9	10.8	9 years	20	2.4
10 years	ó	0.0	10 years	7	
11 years	Ö	0.0	11 years	1	8.4 1.2
12 years	6	7.2		4	
13 years	1	1.2	12 years	4	4.8
College graduate	1	1.2	13 years	<i>J</i> . 0	1.2
oorroge graduate	83	$\frac{1.2}{100.0}$	College graduate		0.0
	03	100.0		83	99.9
			YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		
YOUR OCCUPATION	N	<u>%</u>	(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	7
NA	5	6.0	NA	22	26.5
None	17	20.5	None	33	39.8
Unskilled work	25	30.1	Unskilled work	11	13.3
Semi-skilled manual			Semi-skilled manual		
1abor	11	13.3	labor	4	4.8
Any skilled workman	14	16.9	Any skilled workman	4	4.8
Most clerical	8	9.6	Most clerical	4	4.8
Skilled professionals	2	2.4	Skilled professionals	3	3.6
Highly skilled			Highly skilled		***
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	2	2.4
Learned professions	1	1.2	Learned professions	ō	0.0
	83	100.0		83	100.0
			WHAT KIND OF TRAINING		
YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION			PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD		
(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	7.	YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N_	%
NA	17	29.5	NA	17	20.5
None	11	13.3	None or don't care	16	19.3
Unskilled work	35	42.2	Unskilled work	6	7.2
Semi-skilled manual			Semi-skilled manual		
labor	1	1.2	1abor	6	7.2
Any skilled workman	16	19.3	Any skilled workman	22	26.5
Most clerical	0	0.0	Most clerical	8	9.6
Skilled professionals	3	3.6	Skilled professionals	5	6.0
Highly skilled			Highly skilled	•	
professionals	G	0.0	professionals	3	3.6
Learned professions	0	0.0	Learn ed professions	Ō	0.0
	83	100.1		83	99.9



Name				TIME LAST VOTED		
ANNUAL INCOME N Z OR TRIBAL ELECTION N Z NA 10 12.0 NA 17 20.5 \$0-999 13 15.7 Within past year 43 51.9 \$1000-1999 14 16.9 Within past year 43 51.9 \$2000-2999 15 18.1 Sometime up to \$3000-3999 7 8.4 Sometime up to \$3000-3999 7 8.4 Sometime up to \$5000-5999 7 8.4 Sometime in the more distant past 4 4.8 Rever 7 8.4 Rever 8 8 Rever 7 8 Rever 8	VOITE APPROXIMATE					
NA		N	%		N	7,
\$0.00-1999	AND ALL PROPERTY OF THE PROPER					
\$1000-1999	_ ```					
\$2000-2999	1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
\$3000-3999	\$2000-2999					
\$4000-4999	\$3000-3999				3	3.6
Section Sect	\$400 0~499 9	7				
Second	\$5000-5999	7	8.4	distant past	4	4.8
DESCENT (ANCESTRY)	\$6000-6999	6	7.2		7	8.4
DESCENT (ANCESTRY)	\$7000 and above	4	4.8		83	100.0
TRACED TO		83	99.9			
TRACED TO	DESCENT (ANCESTRY)					
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish) 1 1.2 Menominee 0 0.0	*	N	%	TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	7
Spanish (White, Spanish (White, Includes Jewish) 1 1.2 Menominee 0 0.0		4	4.8		2	2.4
Spanish (White, includes Jewish) 1 1.2 Menominee 0 0.0	Americans of European			Chippewa	30	36.1
Includes Jewish	ancestry other than			Pottawatomie	12	14.5
Americans of African ancestry (Negro) 0 0.	Spanish (White,			Winnebago	6	7.2
Americans of Indian Americans of Spanish or Nexican ancestry (Spanish-American) O O.O Americans of Oriental ancestry O O.O Americans of Oriental ancestry O O.O Americans of Oriental Americans of Oriental O O.O Amother Wisconisn O O.O O O O O O O O	includes Jewish)	1	1.2	Menominee	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry 78 94.0 Other 2 2 2.4 Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American) 0 0.0 Americans of Oriental ancestry 0 0 0.0 Amother Wisconisn reservation now 11ving on 60 72.3 Amother Wisconisn reservation 8 9.6 Amother Wisconisn reservation 0 0 0.0 Amother Minnesota reservation 1 2 2.4 Amother Minnesota reservation 1 2 2.4 Amother Minnesota reservation 1 2 2.4 Amother Minhigan reservation 1 2 2.4 Amother North Dakota reservation 1 0 0.0 Amother North Dakota reservation 1 0 0.0 Amother North Dakota reservation 1 0 0.0 Amother South Dakota reservation	Americans of African			Emigrant New York		
Americans of Spanish or Nexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0	——————————————————————————————————————		
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American) 0 0.0 Americans of Oriental ancestry	Americans of Indian			Brotherton and Oneida		
Nexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	——————————————————————————————————————	78	94.0	Other	2	
Americans of Oriental ancestry	_				83	100.0
RESERVATION OF RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST YEAR N Z IN THE PAST YEAR N Z IN THE VICTOR N IN THE	•	0	0.0			
RESERVATION OF FOR THE LONGEST TIME	Americans of Oriental		_			
RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME OF BIRTH N % IN THE PAST YEAR N % NA 6 7.2 NA 13 15.7 Reservation now 11ving on 67 80.7 Another Wisconisn Another Wisconsin 2 2.4 Another Minnesota Another Minnesota 2 2.4 Another Michigan Another Michigan 0 0.0 0.0 Another North Dakota Another North Dakota Another North Dakota 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota Another south Dakota 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Other 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ancestry					
RESERVATION OF OF BIRTH N N N Reservation now 1iving on Another Wisconisn reservation Percentage of the Minnesota reservation Another Minnesota reservation Another Michigan reservation Another Michigan reservation Another North Dakota reservation Another South Dakota reservation Official Control of the Minnesota Official Control of the Minnesot		83	100.0			
OF BIRTH N % IN THE PAST YEAR N % NA 6 7.2 NA 13 15.7 Reservation now 1iving on 67 80.7 Another Wisconisn reservation 8 9.6 reservation 2 2.4 Another Minnesota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 83 99.9 Other 1 1.2				RESERVATION LIVED ON		
NA 6 7.2 NA 13 15.7 Reservation now Reservation now 1iving on 67 80.7 Another Wisconisn reservation 8 9.6 reservation 2 2.4 Another Minnesota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area urban reservation 0 0.0 83 99.9 Other 1 1.2	•			FOR THE LONGEST TIME		
Reservation now living on 60 72.3 living on 67 80.7 Another Wisconisn reservation 8 9.6 reservation 2 2.4 Another Minnesota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 Other 1 1 1.2			<u> </u>	IN THE PAST YEAR		7.
living on Another Wisconisn reservation6072.3living on Another Wisconsin6780.7reservation reservation89.6reservation22.4Another Minnesota reservationAnother Minnesota reservation00.00.0Another Michigan reservation22.4reservation00.0Another North Dakota reservationAnother North Dakota reservationAnother south Dakota reservation00.0Another South Dakota reservation00.0reservation00.0Other78.4Urban area00.0Other11.2		6	7., 2	_	13	15.7
Another Wisconisn reservation 8 9.6 Another Minnesota reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 B3 99.9 Other 2 1.2		4.5	 -			
reservation 8 9.6 reservation 2 2.4 Another Minnesota Another Minnesota reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 Other 1 1.2	•	60	72.3	_	67	80.7
Another Minnesota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 83 99.9 Other 1 1.2		•	0.4		•	• •
reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 83 99.9 Other 1 1.2	·-	8	9.6		2	2.4
Another Michigan reservation 2 2.4 reservation O 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation O 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation O 0.0 Other O 0.0 Other O 0.0 Another Michigan reservation O 0.0 reservation O 0.0 reservation O 0.0 reservation O 0.0 Other O 0.0		•	0.0		^	0.0
reservation 2 2.4 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 83 99.9 Other 1 1.2		O	0.0		U	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	-	^	2 4	•	Λ	0.0
reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 83 99.9 Other 1 1.2		Z	2.4		U	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 Urban area 1 1.2		Λ	0.0		Λ	0 0
reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other $\frac{7}{83} \frac{8.4}{99.9}$ Urban area 0 0.0 1 1.2		U	V.U		U	0.0
Other 7 8.4 Urban area 0 0.0 83 99.9 Other 1 1.2		n	۵. ۸		Λ	Λ Λ
83 99.9 Other <u>1 1.2</u>		7			-	
	Other	83			1	
VV INDIV			-, • •	~ u,	83	



INDIAN BLOOD NA or unknown Less than 1/4 1/4 to 1/2 1/2 to 3/4 3/4 to full	N 2 1 15 14 51 83	2.4 1.2 18.1 16.9 61.4 100.0	HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY NA Yes No	N 22 7 54 83	26.5 8.4 65.1 100.0
NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO			NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE		
GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE			TO OTHER RESERVATIONS		
DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%	DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	<u>%</u>
NA	4	4.8	NA	5	6.0
None	36	43.4	None	43	51.8
One	4	4.8	One	8	9.5
Two	3	3.6	Two	7	8.4
Several	10	12.0	Several Several	11	13.3
Many	<u>26</u> 83	$\frac{31.3}{99.9}$	Many	9 83	<u>10.8</u> 99.9
WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	<u>%</u>	WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN		g _i
NA	17	20.5	BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
Don't know	1	1.2	NA	36	43.4
Employment purposes			Don't know, can't say	3	3.6
(includes better	• •	16.0	Employment purposes		
income)	14	16.9	(includes better	10	22.0
Relatives here Friends here	6 3	7.2	income)	19 4	22.9 4.8
Both friends and	3	3.6	Relatives there Friends there	Q	0.0
relatives here	32	38.6	Both friends and		
To see what it was like	1	1.2	relatives there	12	14.5
Other reasons	9	10.8	Because of a family		
0002 2000010	83	100.0	event (marriage,		
			sickness, burial,		
			etc.)	2	2.4
			Because of harvesting		
			wild rice or hunting		
			and fishing	0	0.0
			Other reasons	7	8.4
				83	100.0



FEMALES ONLY

(N=125)

TELEPHONE	N	%	AGE	N	%
NA	5	4.0	NA or unknown	0	0.0
Yes	54	43.2	Up to and including	15 0	0.0
No	66	52.8	16-23	15	12.0
	125	100.0	24-41	45	36.0
			41-64	42	33.6
			65 and above	23	18.4
				125	100.0
			HEAD OF		
MARITAL STATUS	N	%	HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	1	0.8	NA	6	4.8
Single	18	14.4	Yes	38	30.4
Married	82	65.6	No	81	64.8
Separared	5	4.0	,	125	100.0
Divorced	3	2.4			
Widowed	16	12.8			
	125	100.0			
EDMCATTON CARROTT OF					
EDUCATION (NUMBER OF	51	•	AUTI AREN	NY	gy
SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED NA	N	<u>%</u>	CHILDREN	<u>N</u> 5	4.0
	3	2.4	NA	_	
Non-high school	00	71 0	Yes	102	81.6
graduate	89	71.2	No	18	14.4
High school graduate	33	26.4		125	100.0
	125	100.0			
Manau Va			Whinen on		
NUMBER OF		6 2	NUMBER OF	37	•
MALE CHILDREN	N	<u>%</u>	FEMALE CHILDREN	N	7/ 9
NA On a	30	24.0	NA O	31	24.8
One	31	24.8	0ne	31	24.8
Two	17	13.6	Two	17	13.6
Three	13	10.4	Three	19	15.2
Four	17	13.6	Four	15.	12.0
Five	/	5.6	Five	7	5.6
Six	3	2.4	Six	1	8.0.
Seven	2	4.0	Seven	3	2.4
Eight	5 2 125	$\frac{1.6}{100.0}$	Eight	105	0.8
	123	100.0		125	100.0



			NUMBER OF CHILDREN		
TOTAL NUMBER OF			(BOTH SEXES) IN		
CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	<u>%</u>	PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	7/
NA	23	18.4	NA	73	58.4
0ne	7	5.6	One	13	10.4
Two	13	10.4	Two	16	12.8
Three	19	15.2	Three	13	10.4
Four	12	9.6	Four	3	2.4
Five	12	9.6	Five	3	2.4
Six	8	6.4	Six and above	4	3.2
Seven	9	7.2		125	100.0
Eight and above	22	17.6			
	125	100.0			
			LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN	A	
NUMBER OF CHILDREN			CITY: (MILWAUKEE, CHICAG	0,	
(BOTH SEXES) IN			GREEN BAY, TWIN CITIES,	-	
SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%	DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	7.
NA	87	69.6	NA or none	69	55.2
One	15	12.0	Less than 30 days	2	1.6
Two	10	8.0	1-3 months	3	2.4
Three	5	4.0	4-6 months	4	3.2
Four	3	2.4	7-11 months	1	0.8
Five and above	5	4.0	1-2 years	14	11.2
	125	100.0	3-5 years	7	5.6
			6-9 years	9	7.2
			10 years and above	1.6	12.8
			•	125	100.0
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN					
A CITY COUNTING THAT MOV	1 2				
AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES	E.		TENOMI OF MINE TIME		
LIVED THERE BEFORE	M	•	LENGTH OF TIME LIVED	NT	e y
NA or none	$\frac{N}{71}$	56.8	AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA	- N	$\frac{7}{3.2}$
Less than 30 days	• -			7	5.6
1-3 months	0 3	0.0 2.4	Less than 30 days 1-3 months	7	-
4-6 months		0.8		0	5.6
7-11 months	. 1	1.6	4-6 months	8 7	6.4
1-2 years	9	7.2	7-11 months	-	5.6
3-5 years	7		1-2 years	11	8.8
6-9 years	•	5.6	3-5 years	7	5.6
· ·	10	8.0	6-9 years	(7	5.6
10 years and above	<u>22</u>	17.6	10 years and above	67	53.6
	125	100.0		125	100.0
ACTIVE DUTY IN					
MILITARY SERVICE	N	%	UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	30	24.0	NA	35	28.0
Yes	4	3.2	Yes	3	2.4
Ńo	91	72.8	No	87	69.6
	125	100.0		125	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBI OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED		%	MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMB: OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETE		%
					
NA Out many	46	36.8	NA	39	31.2 8.8
0-5 years	14	11.2	0-5 years	11	30.4
6-8 years	44	35.2	6-8 years	38 8	6.4
9 years	6	4.8	9 years	-	8.8
10 years	5	4.0	10 years	11	
11 years	5	4.0	11 years	6	4.8
12 years	2	1.6	12 years	10	8.0
13 years		2.4	13 years	2	1.6
College graduate	0	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$	College graduate	$\frac{0}{125}$	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$
	125	100.0		125	100.0
			SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		4
YOUR OCCUPATION	N	<u>%</u>	(EVEN IF DECEASED)	<u>N</u>	- 1/2
NA	16	12.8	NA	32	25.6
None	56	44.8	None	18	14.4
Unskilled work	26	20.8	Unskilled work	40	32.0
Semi-skilled manual			Semi-skilled manual		10 (
labor	10	8.0	labor	17	13.6
Any skilled workman	3	2.4	Any skilled workman	11	8.8
Most clerical	7	5.6	Most clerical	2 5	1.6
Skilled professionals	4	3.2	Skilled professionals	3	4.0
Highly skilled	_		Highly skilled	^	0 0
professionals	1	0.8	professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	2	1.6	Learned professionals	0	0.0
	125	100.0		125	100.0
FATHER'S OCCUPATION			WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD		
(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%	YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	
NA	23	18.4	NA	32	25.6
None	18	14.4	None or don't care	37	29.6
Unskilled work	60	48.0	Unskilled work	4	3.2
Semi-skilled manual		1000	Semi-skilled manual	•	
labor	11	8.8	labor	7	5.6
Any skilled workman	6	4.8	Any skilled workman	16	12.8
Most clerical	5	4.0	Most clerical	14	11.2
Skilled professionals	2	1.6	Skilled professionals	10	8.0
Highly skilled	•		Highly skilled		
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	2	1.6
Learned professions	ő	0.0	Learned professions	3	2.4
accent from the	125	100.0	manner E range and in	125	100.0



			TIME LAST VOTED		
YOUR APPROXIMATE			IN A RESERVATION		
ANNUAL INCOME	N	%	OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	38	30.4	NA	27	21.6
\$0-999	29	23.2	Within past year	61	64.8
\$1000-1999	12	9.6	Within past 2-3 years	15	12.0
\$2000-2999	19	15.2	Sometime up to		
\$3000-3 999	12	9.6	5 years ago	2	1.6
\$4000-4999	5	4.0	Sometime in the more		
\$ 5000-5 999	5	4.8	distant past	4	3.2
\$6000-6999	1	0.8	Never	16	12.8
\$7000 and above	1 3	2.4		125	100.0
·	125	100.0			
DESCENT (ANCESTRY)					
TRACED TO	NT	•/	MD TD AT A STORT TA MT ALL	3.7	•/
NA	$\frac{N}{6}$	4.8	TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	$\frac{\%}{2.4}$
	O	4.8	NA Ci.	3	
Americans of European			Chippewa	50	40.0
ancestry other than Spanish (White,			Pottawatomie	2	1.6
includes Jewish)	2	n /	Winnebago	10 0	8.0 0.0
Americans of African	3	2.4	Menominee	v	0.0
	_	0.0	Emigrant New York		
ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0	(Stockbridge-Muncie,		
Americans of Indian	111	A1 A	Brotherton & Oneida	59	47.2
ancestry	114	91.2	Other	1	0.8
Americans of Spanish or	:			125	100.0
Mexican ancestry	•				
(Spanish-American)	2	1.6			
Americans of Oriental	_				
ancestry	0	0.0			
	125	100.0			
			RESERVATION LIVED ON		
RESERVATION			FOR THE LONGEST TIME		
OF BIRTH	N	%	IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	10	8.0	NA	13	10.4
Reservation now			Reservation now		
living on	89	71.2	living on	101	8,08
Another Wisconsin			Another Wisconsin		
reservation	13	10.4	reservation	8	6.4
Another Minnesota			Another Minnesota		
reservation	3	2.4	reservation	O	0.0
Another Michigan			Another Michigan		
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota			Another North Dakota		
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota			Another South Dakota		
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Other	10	8.0	Urban area		0.8
•	125	100.0	Other	1 2	1.6
				125	100.0



INDIAN BLOOD NA or unknown Less than 1/4 1/4 to 1/2 1/2 to 3/4 3/4 to full	N 6 1 28 20 70 125	7 4.8 0.8 20.4 16.0 56.0 100.0	HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY NA Yes No	N 41 4 30 125	32.8 3.2 64.0 100.0
NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%	NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	7.
- NA	11	8.8	NA	17	13.6
None	51	40.8	None	64	51.2
One	3	2.4	One	8	6.4
Two ,	1	0.8	Two	12	9.6
Several	12	9.6	Severa1	19	15.2
Many	47	37.6	Many	5	4.0
	125	100.0		125	100.0
WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION NA	N 25	20.0	WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES NA	N 53	% 42.4
Don't know Employment purposes (includes better	9	7.2	Don't know, can't say Employment purposes (includes better	10	8.0
income)	10	8.0	income)	20	16.0
Relatives here	9	7.2	Relatives there	7	5.6
Friends here Both friends and	1	0.8	Friends there Both friends and	3	2.4
relatives here To see what it was like Other reasons	47 1 23 125	37.6 0.8 18.4 100.0	relatives there Because of a family event (marriage, sickness, burial, etc.)	16 5	10.8
			Because of harvesting wild rice or hunt-	11	8.8
			ing or fishing	$\frac{11}{125}$	100.0



SEX: NO ANSWER ONLY (N=5)

minn dan a si un					
TELEPHONE	N				
NA	5	100.0			
Yes	0	0.0			
No ·	$\frac{0}{5}$	0.0			
	5	100.0			
AGE	N	%	MARITAL STATUS	N	. %
NA or unknown	5	100.0	NA NA	5	100.0
Up to and including 15	0	0.0	Single		0.0
16-23	0	0.0	Married	00.00	0.0
24-40	0	0.0	Separated	Ò	
41-64	0	0.0	Divorced	Ō	8:8
65 and above	<u>0</u> 5	0.0	Widowed	0	0.0
	5	100.0		5	100.0
HEAD OF			EDUCATION (NUMBER OF		
HOUSEHOLD	N	%	SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA		100.0	NA	$\frac{1}{2}$	40.0
Yes	5	0.0	Non-high school	4	40.0
No	0	0.0	graduates	3	60.0
	<u>0</u>	100.0	High school graduates		0.0
			games	<u>0</u> 5	100.0
OH TI NATUS			NUMBER OF MALE		
CHILDREN	N	<u> </u>	CHILDREN	N	%
NA Van	3	60.0	NA	2	40.0
Yes	2	40.0	One	2	40.0
No	<u>0</u>	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$	Two	0	0.0
	7	100.0	Three		20.0
			Four	0	0.0
			Five Six	0	0.0
			Seven	0	0.0
			Eight	0	0.0
			prenc	-5	$\overline{100.0}$
				J	100.0
NUMBER OF FEMALE		_	TOTAL NUMBER OF		
CHILDREN	N	<u>%</u>	CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	2
NA	3	60.0	NA	2	40.0
One	1	20.0	One	0	0.0
Two	0	0.0	Two	2	40.0
Three	1	20.0	Three	0	0.0
Four Five	0	0.0	Four	0	0.0
Six	0	0.0	Five	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0	Six	0	0.0
Eight	0	0.0	Seven	1	20.0
	_0_5	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$	Eight and above	<u>0</u> 5	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$
	J	200.0		5	100.0



NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL NA One Two Three Four Five Six and above	N % 80.0 1 20.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 5 100.0	NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL NA One Two Three Four Five and above	N 3 2 0 0 0 0 0	7 60.0 40.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN COREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC. DURING LAST MOVE THERE NA or none	ITIES, .) <u>N</u> Z	LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOV AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	<u>%</u>
Less than 30 days	3 60.0 0 0.0	NA or none	4	80.0
1-3 months	0 0.0	Less than 30 days 1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0 0.0	4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0 0.0	7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	1 20.0	1-2 years	0	0.0
3-5 years	0 0.0	3-5 years	0	0.0
6-9 years	1 20.0	6-9 years	1	20.0
10 years and above	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline 0 & 0.0 \\ \hline 5 & 100.0 \end{array}$	10 years and above		$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS NA Less than 30 days 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-11 months 1-2 years 3-5 years 6-9 years 10 years and above	N 7 3 60.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 1 20.0 1 20.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 5 100.0			•
UNION MEMBER NA Yes No	N % 3 60.0 1 20.0 1 20.0 5 100.0	ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE NA Yes No	N 2 1 2 5	7 40.0 20.0 40.0 100.0



FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBE	P.		MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBE	R	
OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED		%	OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED		%
NA	3	60.0	NA	4	80.0
0-5 years	1	20.C	0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	1	20.0	6-8 years	0 1	20.0
9 years	0	0.0	9 years	٥	0.0
10 years	0	0.0	10 years	Ŏ	0.0
11 years	0	0.0	11 years	0	0.0
12 years	0	0.0	12 years	0	0.0
13 years	0	0.0	13 years	0	0.0
College graduate	_0 5	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$	College graduate	_0	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$
	5	100.0		5	100.0
			YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		
YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%	(EVEN IF BECEASED)	N	%
NA NA	2	40.0	NA	4	80.0
None	_	0.0	None		
Unskilled work	0 3	60.0	Unskilled work	0 1	20.0
Semi-skilled manual		00.0	Semi-skilled manual		
labor	0	0.0	labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	Ö	0.0	Any skilled workman		-
Most clerical	Ď	0.0	Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	Ö	0.0	Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled	U	0.0	Highly skilled	U	0.0
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	Ô	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0	Learned professions	0	0.0
•	5	100.0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	100.0
			WHAT KIND OF TRAINING		
YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION			PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD		
(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	<u>%</u>	YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	<u> </u>
NA	2	40.0	NA	3	60.0
None	0	0.0	None or don't care	1	20.0
Unskilled work	3	60.0	Unskilled work	1	20.0
Semi-skilled manual			Semi-skilled manual		
labor	0	0.0	labor	Ò	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0	Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0	Most clerical	Ŏ	0.0
Skilled professionals	0	0.0	Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled	0	0.0	Highly skilled	_	
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions			Learned professions	0	0.0
	5	100.0		5	100.0



			TIME LAST VOTED		
YOUR APPROXIMATE			IN A RESERVATION		
ANNUAL INCOME	N	%	OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	<u>%</u>
NA	2	40.0	NA	2	40.0
\$ 0999	0	Ó.Ô	Within past year	0	0.0
\$1000-1999	1	20.0	Within past 2-3 years	2	40.0
\$2000~2999	1	20.0	Sometime up to		
\$3000 –39 99	0	0.0	5 years ago	0	0.0
\$4000~4999	0	0.0	Sometime in the more		
\$5000-5999	1	20.0	distant past	0	0.0
\$6000-6999	0	00	Never	1	20.0
\$7000 and above		<u>0:0</u>		5	100.0
	<u>0</u> 5	100.0			
DESCENT (ANCESTRY)			·		
TRACED TO	N	%	TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA	$\frac{N}{2}$	40.0	NA	2	40.0
Americans of European			Chippewa	0	0,0
ancestry other than			Pottawatomie	0	0.0
Spanish (White, in-			Winnebago	0	0.0
cluding Jewish)	0	0.0	Menominee	3	60.0
Americans of African			Emigrant New York		
ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0	(Stockbridge-Muncie,		
Americans of Indian			Brotherton & Oneida)	0	0.0
ancestry	3	60.0	Other	0	0.0
Americans of Spanish or	<u> </u>			5	100.0
Mexican ancestry	-				
(Spanish-American)	0	0.0			
Americans of Oriental					
ancestry	0	0.0			
	5	100.0			
			RESERVATION LIVED ON		
RESERVATION			FOR THE LONGEST TIME		
OF BIRTH	N	%	IN THE PAST YEAR	N	
NA	2	40.0	NA	2	40.0
Reservation now			Reservation now		
living on	3	60.0	living on	3	60.0
Another Wisconsin			Another Wisconsin		
reservation	C	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another Minnesota			Another Minnesota		
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan			Another Michigan		1 2
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0°
Another North Dakota			Another North Dakota	_	
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota			Another South Dakota	3	
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Other	_0	0.0.	Ürban area	0	0.0
	5	100.0	Other	<u>0</u> 5	0.0
				5	100.0



NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR N Z 2 40.0 NA 3 60.0 NA 40.0 NA	INDIAN BLOOD NA or unknown Less than 1/4 1/4 to 1/2 1/2 to 3/4 3/4 to full	N 2 0 0 0 3 5	2 40.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 60.0 100.0	HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY NA Yes No	N 4 0 1 5	80.0 0.0 20.0 100.0
DURING THE PAST YEAR N Z DURING THE PAST YEAR N Z	NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO			NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE		
NA						
None				· مراد المراد المرا		
One 0 0.0 One 0 0.0 Two 1 20.0 Two 0 0.0 Several 0 0.0 Several 1 20.0 Many 2 40.0 Many 0 0.0 5 WHY HAVE STAYED WHY MAKE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN N 2 40.0 NA 2 40.0 NA 2 40.0 O O 0.0 To see 0 0.0 O O O 0.0 O <					3	
Two 1 20.0 Two 0 0.0	None			None	1	
Many 2 40.0 Many 0 0.0						
Many 2 40.0 Many 0 0.0					0	
WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION NA 2 40.0 Don't know Employment purposes (includes better income) Relatives here Both friends and relatives here To see what it was like Other reasons WHY MAKE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES N Employment Cities N Employment Cities LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES N Employment purposes (includes better income (includes better income O 0.0 Relatives there O 0.0 Relatives there O 0.0 Both friends and relatives there To see what it was like O 0.0 Because of a family Other reasons O 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing O 0.0 Other reasons O 0.0 Other reasons O 0.0 Other reasons O 0.0		0				
WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION NA 2 40.0 Don't know Employment purposes (includes better income) Relatives here Both friends and relatives here To see what it was like Other reasons WHY MAKE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES N Employment Cities N Employment Cities LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES N Employment purposes (includes better income (includes better income O 0.0 Relatives there O 0.0 Relatives there O 0.0 Both friends and relatives there To see what it was like O 0.0 Because of a family Other reasons O 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing O 0.0 Other reasons O 0.0 Other reasons O 0.0 Other reasons O 0.0	Many	_2		Many	0	
NA		5	100.0		5	100.
ON THE RESERVATION N Z BAY OR TWIN CITIES N Z NA 2 40.0 NA 2 40.0 Don't know 1 20.0 Don't know, can't say 0 0.0 Employment purposes (includes better income) 0 0.0 Relatives here 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 Friends here 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Because of a family other reasons 0 0.0 To see what it was like 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0	WHY HAVE STAYED					
NA 2 40.0 NA 2 40.0 Don't know 1 20.0 Don't know, can't say 0 0.0 Employment purposes (includes better income) 0 0.0 Employment purposes (includes better income) 0 0.0 Relatives there 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 Friends there 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 To see what it was like 0 0.0 Because of a family 0ther reasons 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0		N	%		N	%
Don't know 1 20.0 Don't know, can't say 0 0.0 Employment purposes (includes better income) 0 0.0 Employment purposes (includes better income) 0 0.0 Relatives here 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 Friends here 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Because of a family other reasons 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0	<u></u>					
Employment purposes (includes better income) 0 0.0 income 0 0.0 Relatives here 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 Friends here 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Because of a family Other reasons 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 To see what it was like 0 0.0 Because of uncome 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0				_	0	
(includes better income) 0 0.0 income 0 0.0 Relatives here 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 Friends here 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Because of a family 0ther reasons 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0		_			•	
income) 0 0.0 income 0 0.0 Relatives here 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 Friends here 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Because of a family Other reasons 0 0.0 Eecause of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0						
Relatives here 0 0.0 Relatives there 1 20.0 Friends here 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Because of a family other reasons 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0		0	0.0	•	0	0.0
Friends here 2 40.0 Friends there 0 0.0 Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 Because of a family Other reasons 0 0.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0	Relatives here	_		Relatives there		
Both friends and relatives here 0 0.0 relatives there 1 20.0 To see what it was like 0 0.0 Because of a family Other reasons 0 0.0 event (marriage, sick-ness, burial, etc.) 1 20.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0	Friends here		_	Friends there	0	0.0
To see what it was like 0 0.0 Because of a family Other reasons Outher reasons Outher reasons Outher reasons Outher reasons Because of a family event (marriage, sick- ness, burial, etc.) 1 20.0 Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing Outher reasons Outher reasons Outher reasons	Both friends and			Both friends and	•	
To see what it was like 0 0.0 Other reasons	relatives here	0	0.0	relatives there	1	20.0
Other reasons Output Output	To see what it was like	0		Because of a family		
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing Other reasons Other seasons	Other reasons	0		event (marriage, sich	:	
wild rice or hunting and fishing Other reasons 0 0.0		5		ness, burial, etc.)	1	20.0
and fishing 0 0.0 Other reasons 0 0.0				Because of harvesting		
Other reasons 0 0.0				wild rice or hunting		
$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Other reasons} & \underline{0} & \underline{0.0} \\ 5 & \underline{100.0} \end{array}$				and fishing	0	0.0
5 100.0				Other reasons	0	0.0
					5	100.0



WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

EDUCATION: NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY (N=149)

SEX NA	<u>N</u>	$\frac{\%}{2.0}$	TELEPHONE NA	<u>N</u>	% 5.4
Male	5 7	38.3	Yes	51	34.2
Female	89	59.7	No	90	60.4
	149	100.0		149	100.0
ACR			NAME OF ACTION	Ŋ	•/
AGE	N_	3.4	MARITAL STATUS	<u>N</u>	$\frac{\%}{2.7}$
NA or unknown	5		NA Science	23	15.4
Up to and including 15	0	0.0	Single	99	66.4
16-23 24-4 0	11	7.4	Married		2.0
24-4 9 41-64	49 53	32.9	Separated	3 3	2.0
	52	34.9	Divorced	17	11.4
65 and above	$\frac{32}{149}$	$\frac{21.5}{100.1}$	Widowed	$\frac{17}{149}$	99.9
	149	100.1		143	3,7.6.7
HEAD OF					
HOUSEHOLD	N	5.4	CHILDREN	N	<u>%</u>
NA	8	5.4	NA	8	5.4
Yes	77	51.7	Yes	122	81.9
No	64	43.0	No	19	12.8
	149	100.1		149	100.1
NUMBER OF MALE			NUMBER OF FEMALE		
CHILDREN	N	% .	CHILDREN	N	%
NA NA	36	24.2	NA NA	32	21.5
0ne	36	24.2	One	34	22.8
Two	19	12.7	Two	25	16.8
Three	17	11.4	Three	23	15.4
Four	19	12.8	Four	20	13.4
Five	10	6.7	Five	7	4.7
Six	5	3.4	Six	2	1.3
Seven	4	2.7	Seven	4	2.7
Eight	3	2.0	Eight	2	1.3
	149	100.1		149	99.9



			NUMBER OF WILLDEN (DOTA	CEVEC'	`
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN	••	o)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH	N SEVER	%
(BOTH SEXES)	N	<u>%</u>	IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	88	59.1
NA	27	18.1	NA	13	8.7
One	6	4.0	One	15 15	10.1
Two	13	8.7	Two		10.7
Three	20	13.4	Three	16	
Four	15	10.1	Four	5	3.4
Five	17	11.4	Five	6	4.0
Six	13	8.7	Six and above	6	4.0
Seven	10	6.7		149	100.0
Eight and above	28	18.8			
	149	99.9			
			LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN	\mathbf{A}^{\cdot} .	
			CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CI	TIES,	
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH	SEXES)	GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.		
IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%	DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	<u>%</u>
NA	108	72.5	NA or none	85	57.0
0ne	18	12.1	Less than 30 days	3	2.0
Two	11	7.4	1-3 months	4	2.7
Three	7	4.7	4-6 months	7	4.7
Four	1	0.7	7-11 months	1	0.7
Five and above	7	2.7	1-2 years	11	7.4
rive and above	149	$\frac{2.7}{100.1}$	3-5 years	8	5.4
	T43	100.1	6-9 years	10	6.7
			_	20	13.4
			10 years and above	$\frac{20}{149}$	100.0
LENTTH OF TIME LIVED IN				,,	
A CITY COUNTING THAT			LENGTH OF TIME LIVED		
MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS	37	9 /		N	%
TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE		<u>%</u>	AT PRESENT ADDRESS		3.4
NA or none	91	61.1	NA	6	4.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0	Less than 30 days		
1-3 months	4	2.7	1-3 months	4	2.7
4-6 months	2	1.3	4-6 months	6	4.0
7-11 months	1	0.7	7-11 months	9	6.0
1-2 years	6	4.0	1-2 years	12	8.1
3-5 years	8	5.4	3-5 years	13	8.7
6-9 years	11	7.4	6-9 years	8	5.4
10 years and above	<u>26</u>	17.4	10 years and above	86	57.7
	149	100.0		149	100.0
4 dim =====					
ACTIVE DUTY IN					•
MILITARY SERVICE	N		UNION MEMBER	<u> </u>	76
NA	25	16.8	NA	41	27.5
Yes	32	21.5	Yes	14	9.4
No	92	61.7	No	94	63.1
	149	100.0		149	100.0



FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBE	D OF		MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBE	R OF	
SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N OF	%	SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA NA	58	38.9	NA	54	36.2
0-5 years	25	16.8	0-5 years	18	12.1
6-8 years	47	31.5	6-8 years	47	31.5
9 years	8	5.4	9 years	7	4.7
10 years	4	2.7	10 years	13	8.7
11 years	4	2.7	11 years	4	2.7
12 years	i	0.7	12 years	4	2.7
13 years	2	1.3	13 years	2	1.3
College graduate	Ō	0.0	College graduate	0	$\frac{0.0}{99.9}$
	149	100.0		149	99.9
			YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		
YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%	(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	<u>%</u>
NA	17	11.4	NA	32	21.5
None	58	38.9	None	41	27.5
Unskilled work	40	26.8	Unskilled work	43	28.9
Semi-skilled manual			Semi-skilled manual		
labor	13	8.7	l abor	14	9.4
Any skilled workman	14	9.4	Any skilled workman	11	7.4
Most clerical	5	3.4	Most clerical	5	3.4
Skilled professionals	1	0.7	Skilled professionals	1	0.7
Highly skilled			Highly skilled		
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	2	1.3
Learned professions	1	0.7	Learned professions	0	0.0
-	149	100.0		149	100.1
			WHAT KIND OF TRAINING		
YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION			PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD		
(EVEN IF DECEASED)	<u>N</u>		YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	
NA	27	18.1	Na	38	25.5
None	26	17.4	None or don't care	47	31.5
Unskilled work	75	50.3	Unskilled work	9	6.0
Semi-skilled manual			Semi-skilled manual		
labor	7	4.7	1abor	8	5.4
Any skilled workman	10	6.7	Any skilled workman	30	20.1
Most clerical	2	1.3	Most clerical	9	6.0
Skilled professionals	2	1.4	Skilled professionals	5	1.4
Highly skilled			Highly skilled		
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	1	0.7
Learned professions	0	0.0	Learned professions	2	1.3
	149	99.9		149	99.9



			TIME LAST VOTED IN		
YOUR APPROXIMATE			A RESERVATION OR		
ANNUAL INCOME	N	%	TRIBAL ELECTION	N	
NA	34	22.8	NA	28	18.8
\$0-999	35	23.5	Within past year	79	53.0
\$1000–1999	21	14.1	Within past 2-3 years	20	13.4
\$2000–2999	26	17.4	Sometime up to		
\$3000–3999	14	9.4	5 years ago	4	2.7
\$4000-4999	7	4.7	Sometime in the more		
\$5000-5999	6	4.0	distant past	6	4.0
\$6000 – 6999	4	2.7	Never	$\frac{12}{149}$	8.1
\$7000 and above	2	1.3		149	100.0
	149	99.9			
DESCENT (ANCESTRY)					
TRACED TO	N	%	TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA		7 6.0	NA	2	1.3
Americans of European		0.0	Chippewa	59	39.6
ancestry other than			Pottawatomie	12	8.1
Spanish (White, in-			Winnebago	13	8.7
cludes Jewish	0	0.0	Menominee	0	0.0
Americans of African	•		Emigrant New York	-	
ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0	(Stockbridge-Muncie,		
Americans of Indian			Brotherton & Oneida)	63	42.3
ancestry	138	92.6	Other	0	0.0
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry		72.0		149	100.0
(Spanish-American)	2	1.3			
Americans of Oriental	4	1.03			
ancestry	0	0.0			
ancestry	149	99.9			
			RESERVATION LIVED ON		
RESERVATION			FOR THE LONGEST TIME		
OF BIRTH	N	7/2	IN THE PAST	N	<u> </u>
NA	10	6.7	NA	18	12.1
Reservation now			Reservation now		
living on	111	74.5	living on	120	80.5
Another Wisconsin			Another Wisconsin		
reservation	13	8.7	reservation	10	6.7
Another Minnesota			Another Minnesota	_	
reservation	2	1.3	reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan			Another Michigan	_	
reservation	2	1.3	reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota			Another North Dakota	_	• •
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota	_		Another South Dakota	•	
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Other	11	7.4	Urban area	0	0.0
	149	99.9	Other	<u> </u>	$\frac{0.7}{100.0}$
				149	100.0



INDIAN BLOOD NA or unknown Less than 1/4 1/4 to 1/2 1/2 to 3/4	N 4 0 32 25 88	2.7 0.0 21.5 16.8 59.1	HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY NA Yes No	N 48 9 92 149	% 32.2 6.0 61.7 99.9
3/4 to full	149	$\frac{39.1}{100.1}$			
NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR NA None One Two Several Many	N 14 65 4 16 46 149	9.4 43.6 2.7 2.7 10.7 30.9 100.0	NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR NA None One Two Several Many	N 20 83 1.3 6 17 10	% 13.4 55.7 8.7 4.0 11.4 6.7
WHY HAVE STAYED			WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN		2 7
ON THE RESERVATION	N		BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N 68	45.6
NA	27 6	18.1 4.0	NA Don't know, cnn't say	7	4.7
Don't know Employment purposes (ir	-	4.0	Employment purposes (1	n-	
cludes better income)		13.4	cludes better income		14.8
Relatives here	10	6.7	Relatives there	11	7.4
Friends here	2	1.3	Friends there	1	0.7
Both friends and			Both friends and		
relatives here	63	42.3	relatives there	20	13.4
To see what it was like		0.0	Because of a family	1	
Other reasons	21	<u>14.1</u>	event (marriage, sic	.k- 5	3.4
	149	99.9	ness, burial, etc.) Because of harvesting	J	314
			wild rice or hunting	•	
			and fishing	0	0.0
			Other reasons	15	10.1
				149	100.1

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY (N=56)

SEX NA Male Female	N 7 0 0.0 23 41.1 33 58.9 56 100.0	AGE NA Yes. No	N % 3 5.4 27 48.2 26 46.4 56 100.0
NA or unknown Up to and including 15 16-23 24-40 41-64 65 and above	N % 0 0.0 0 0.0 13 23.2 20 35.7 21 37.5 2 3.6 56 100.0	MARITAL STATUS NA Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed	N % 0 0.0 13 23.2 36 64.3 3 5.4 3 5.4 1 1.8 56 100.1
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NA Yes No	N % 5.4 25 44.6 28 50.0 100.0	CHILDREN NA Yes No	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} $
NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight	N % 28.6 17 30.3 8 14.3 2 3.6 8 14.3 2 3.6 1 1.8 2 3.6 0 0.0 56 100.1	NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight	N % 19 33.9 10 17.9 8 14.3 7 12.5 4 7.1 6 10.7 1 1.8 0 0.0 1 1.8 56 100.0



TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN			NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOT	H SEXES	5)
(BOTH SEXES)	N	%	IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	13	23.2	NA	29	51.8
0ne	3	5.4	One	9	16.1
Two	7	12.5	Two	6	10.7
Three	8	14.3	Three	8	14.3
Four		10.7	Four	3	5.4
Five	6 5	8.9	Five	Ð	0.0
Six	2	3.6	Six and above	1	1.8
Seven	3	5.4		56	100.1
Eight and above	9	16.1		_	
	56	$\frac{100.1}{100.1}$			
	-	-	LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN	A	
			CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CI		
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH	SEXES)	GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.)	
IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	พ	%	DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	7.
NA	34	60.7	NA or none	19	33.9
0ne	9	16.1	Less than 30 days	1	1.8
Two	5	8.9	1-3 months	4	7.1
Three	2	3.6	4-6 months	4	7.1
Four	2	3.6	7-11 months	0	0.0
Five and above	4	7.1	1-2 years	10	17.9
	56	100.0	3-5 years	4	7.1
			6-9 years	5	8.9
			10 years and above	9	16.1
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN			•	56	99.9
A CITY COUNTING THAT MOV	E				
AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES			LENGTH OF TIME LIVED		
LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%	AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	<u>%</u>
NA or none	24	42.9	NA	1	1.8
Less than 30 days	0	0.0	Less than 30 days	3	5.4
1-3 months	1	1.8	1-3 months	3	5.4
4-6 months	3 .	5.4	4-6 months	5	8.9
7-11 months	1	1.8	7-11 months	3	5.4
1-2 years	6	10.7	1-2 years	7	12.5
3-5 years	6 3	10.7	3-5 years	4	7.1
6-9 years		5.4	6-9 years	5	8.9
10 years and above	12	21.4	10 years and above	_25	44.6
	56	100.1		56	100.0
ACTIVE DUTY IN					
MILITARY SERVICE	N	%	UNION MEMBER	N	7
NA	<u>``</u> 9	16.1	NA NA	12	21.4
Yes	14	25.0	Yes	8	14.3
No	33	58.9	No	36	64.3
	56	$\frac{30.9}{100.0}$		56	100.0
	30				



FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMB	ER OF		MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMB	er of	•
SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%	SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	18	32.1	NA	3.5	26.8
0- 5 years	4	7.1	0-5 years	3	5.4
6-8 years	16	28.6	6-8 years	17	30.3
9 years	6	10.7	9 years	2	3.6
10 years	1	1.8	10 years	5	8.9
11 years	1	1.8	11 years	3	5.4
12 years	7	12.5	12 years	10	17.9
13 years	2	3.6	13 years	1	1.8
College graduate	_1	1.8	College graduate	0	0.0
	56	100.0		56	100.1
			YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		
YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%	(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	6	10.7	NA	22	39.3
None	12	21.4	None	10	17.9
Unskilled work	10	17.9	Unskilled work	7	12.5
Semi-skilled manual		2.77	Semi-skilled manual	•	
labor	8	14.3	labor	6	10.7
Any skilled workman	2	3.6	Any skilled workman	4	7.1
Most clerical	10	17.9	Most clerical	1	1.8
Skilled professionals	5	8.9	Skilled professionals	6	10.7
Highly skilled			Highly skilled		
professionals	1	1.8	professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	2	3.6	Learned professions	Ŏ	0.0
•	56	100.1		56	100.0
			LIUAT VIND AT TOATHTĀC		
YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION			WHAT KIND OF TRAINING		
(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%	PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%
NA NA	12	21.4	NA	$-\frac{N}{11}$	19.6
None	2	3.6	None or don't care	4	7.1
Unskilled work	19	33.9	Unskilled work	2	3.6
Semi-skilled manual	LJ	72.3	Semi-skilled manual.	2	3.0
labor	5	8.9	labor	5	8.9
Any skilled workman	12	21.4	Any skilled workman	8	14.3
Most clerical	3	5.4	Most clerical	12	21.4
Skilled professionals	3	5.4		9	
Highly skilled	3	7•4	Skilled professionals	7	16.1
professionals	0	0.0	Highly skilled	ı.	7 1
Learned professions	0	0.0	professionals Learned professions	4	7.1
rearried broressrous	56	100.0	rearmed brosesstons		99.9
	J 0	70410		20	フフ・フ



Name				TIME LAST VOTED		
NA 12 21.4 NA 15 26.8 \$0.999 5 8.9 Within past year 23 41.1 \$1000-1999 6 10.7 Within past year 23 41.1 \$1000-1999 7 12.5 Sometime up to \$3000-3999 5 8.9 \$5 Sometime up to \$5 \$3000-5999 8 14.3 distant past 1 1.8 \$6000-6999 3 5.4 \$8.9 \$5 Sometime in the more distant past 1 1.8 \$8000-6999 3 5.4 \$8.9 \$5 \$9.9 \$5 \$8.9 \$5 \$9.9 \$5 \$8.9 \$5 \$9.9 \$5 \$1.0 \$1.0 \$1.7.9 \$7000 and above 5 8.9 \$5 \$9.9 \$5 \$1.0	YOUR APPROXIMATE			IN A RESERVATION		
\$1000-1999	ANNUAL INCOME	N	%	OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N_	76
\$1000-1999		12	21.4	NA	15	
\$2000-2999	•		8.9			
\$4000-3999	•		10.7	Within past 2-3 years	6	10.7
DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	•		12.5			
DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	•	5		5 years ago	1	1.8
DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO		5		Sometime in the more	_	
DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO		8		distant past	-	
DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3		Never		
DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	\$7000 and above				56	100.1
TRACED TO NA		56	99.9			
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish) 3 5.4 Menominee 0 0.0 0.0	DESCENT (ANCESTRY)					
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish) 3 5.4 Menominee 0 0.0 0.0	TRACED TO	N	%	TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
Spanish (White, includes Jewish) 3 5.4 Menominee 0 0.0	NA	1	1.8	NA '	3	5.4
Spanish (White, includes Jewish) 3 5.4 Menominee 0 0.0	Americans of European			Chippewa	18	32.1
Includes Jewish 3 5.4 Menominee 0 0.0	ancestry other than			Pottawatomie		
Americans of African ancestry (Negro) 0 0.0 0.0 (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton & Oneida) 29 51.8	Spanish (White,			Winnebago		
Americans of Indian Section Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton & Oneida 29 51.8		3	5.4	Menominee	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry 52 92.9 Other 2 3.6	Americans of African			Emigrant New York	*	
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)		0	0.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American) 0 0.0 Americans of Oriental ancestry 0 0 0.0 TRESERVATION OF 0N FOR THE LONGEST OF BIRTH N 7 TIME IN THE PAST N 7 NA 6 10.7 NA 8 14.3 Reservation now 1 1 1.8 Reservation now 2 1 1 1.8 reservation 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						
Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American) O O.0 Americans of Oriental ancestry O O.0	<u> </u>		92.9	Other		
Spanish-American O		•			56	100.1
Americans of Oriental ancestry	_	_				
RESERVATION OF		0	0.0			
RESERVATION OF		•				
RESERVATION LIVED RESERVATION OF ON FOR THE LONGEST OF BIRTH N % TIME IN THE PAST N % NA 6 10.7 NA 8 14.3 Reservation now Reservation now 11ving on 45 80.4 Another Wisconsin reservation Another Wisconsin reservation 0 0.0 Another Minnesota reservation 1 1.8 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 56 100.0 Other 2 3.6	ancestry	-				
RESERVATION OF N Z TIME IN THE PAST N Z NA 6 10.7 NA 8 14.3 Reservation now Reservation now 8 14.3 Another Wisconsin reservation 8 14.3 reservation reservation 0 0.0 Another Minnesota reservation 1 1.8 reservation reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 Total Dakota reservation 0 0.0 0.0 0.0		56	100.1			
OF BIRTH N % TIME IN THE PAST N % NA 6 10.7 NA 8 14.3 Reservation now living on 45 80.4 Another Wisconsin Another Wisconsin 0 0.0 Another Minnesota Another Minnesota 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan 0 0.0 Another North Dakota Another North Dakota 0 0.0 Another South Dakota Another South Dakota 0 0.0 Another South Dakota Content of the content of th				RESERVATION LIVED		
NA 6 10.7 NA 8 14.3 Reservation now 1iving on 45 80.4 Another Wisconsin Another Wisconsin 0 0.0 Another Minnesota Another Minnesota 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan 0 0.0 Another North Dakota Another North Dakota 0 0.0 Another South Dakota Another South Dakota 0 0.0 Another South Dakota 0 0.0 0.0 Other 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Other 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Other 0 0.0 0.0 0.0	RESERVATION OF			ON FOR THE LONGEST		
Reservation now living on 36 64.3 living on 45 80.4 Another Wisconsin Another Wisconsin reservation 8 14.3 reservation 0 0.0 Another Minnesota Another Minnesota reservation 1 1.8 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 56 100.0 Other 2 3.6	the state of the s	N	<u> </u>	TIME IN THE PAST		
living on 36 64.3 living on 45 80.4 Another Wisconsin Another Wisconsin 0 0.0 Another Minnesota Another Minnesota 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan 0 0.0 Another North Dakota Another North Dakota 0 0.0 Another South Dakota Another South Dakota 0 0.0 Another South Dakota Another South Dakota 0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 Other 2 3.6		6	10.7	NA	8	14.3
Another Wisconsin reservation 8 14.3 reservation 0 0.0 Another Minnesota reservation 1 1.8 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Contain the Wisconsin reservation 0 0.0 Another Minnesota reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 0 0.0						
reservation 8 14.3 reservation 0 0.0 Another Minnesota reservation 1 1.8 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 56 100.0 Other 2 3.6	<u> </u>	36	64.3	<u> </u>	45	80.4
Another Minnesota reservation 1 1.8 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 56 100.0 Other 2 3.6		_			_	
reservation 1 1.8 reservation 0 0.0 Another Michigan Another Michigan reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 56 100.0 Other 2 3.6		8	14.3		0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		_			•	
reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another North Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other 5 8.9 Urban area 1 1.8 56 100.0 Other 2 3.6		1	1.8		O	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	_	0		•	^	<i>6</i> 0
reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 Other $\frac{5}{56}$ $\frac{8.9}{100.0}$ Urban area 1 1.8		U	0.0		U	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other $\frac{5}{56} \frac{8.9}{100.0}$ Urban area 1 1.8 2 3.6		^	0.0		Λ	0.0
reservation 0 0.0 reservation 0 0.0 Other $\frac{5}{56} \frac{8.9}{100.0}$ Urban area 1 1.8 2 3.6		U	v.v		U	U. U
Other $\frac{5}{56}$ $\frac{8.9}{100.0}$ Urban area 1 1.8 2 3.6		Δ	0.0		Λ	0.0
$\overline{56} \ \overline{100.0}$ Other 2 3.6		U E				
56 100.1	Other	-62			2	
		50		V 6.464	56	100.1



INDIAN BLOOD NA or unknown Less than 1/4 1/4 to 1/2 1/2 to 3/4 3/4 to full	N 3 2 11 8 32 56	7 5.4 3.6 19.6 14.3 57.1 100.0	HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY NA Yes No	N 17 2 37 56	7 30.4 3.6 66.1 100.1
NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO			NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS		
GREEN BAY OR MILWUAKEE	ħ T	%	DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
DURING THE PAST YEAR NA	O N	0.0	NA	2	3.6
None	18	32.1	None	21	37.5
One	3	5.4	0ne	3	5.4
Two	ĭ	1.8	Two	12	21.4
Several	6	10.7	Severa1	14	25.0
Many	28	50.0	Many	4	7.1
	56	100.0		56	100.0
WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%	WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA NA	15	26.8	NA	17	30.3
Don't know	5	8.9	Don't know, can't say	5	8.9
Employment purposes (in	_	7 1	Employment purposes (in- cludes better income)	17	30.3
cludes better income)		7.1	Relatives there	1	1.8
Relatives here	4	7.1 1.8	Friends there	2	3.6
Friends here Both friends and	Τ.	1.0	Both friends and		
relatives here	16	28.6	relatives there	9	16.1
To see what it was like		3.6	Because of a family		
Other reasons	9	16.1	event (marriage, sick-	•	
	56	100.0	ness, burial, etc.)	2	3.6
			Because of harvesting		
			wild rice or hunting	_	
			or fishing	0	0.0
			Other reasons	3	5.4
				56	100.0

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

EDUCATION: NO ANSWERS ONLY (N=8)

SEX NA Male Female	N 2 3 3 8	25.0 37.5 37.5 100.0	TELEPHONE NA Yes No	N 2 2 4 8	25.0 25.0 50.0 100.0
AGE NA or unknown Up to and including 15 16-23 24-40 41-64 65 and above	N 2 0 0 1 1 4 8	25.0 0.0 0.0 12.5 12.5 50.0 100.0	MARITAL STATUS NA Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed	N 2 2 4 0 0 0 0	25.0 25.0 50.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 100.0
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NA Yes No	N 2 3 3 8	25.0 37.5 37.5 100.0	CHILDREN NA Yes: No	N 3 4 1 8	7 37.5 50.0 12.5 100.0
NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight	N 3 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	7 37.5 25.0 12.5 12.5 12.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN NA One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight	N 5 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	25.0 0.0 12.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0



TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) NA One Two Three Four Five Six	N 3 0 3 1 0 0	37.5 0.0 37.5 12.5 0.0 0.0	NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL NA One Two Three Four Five Six and above	N 7 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 8	87.5 0.0 12.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Seven Eight and above NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH	1 0 8	12.5 0.0 100.0	LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CI GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.	A ITIES,	100.0
IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%	DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	<u>%</u>
NA	8	100.0	NA or none	8	100.0
0ne	0	0.0	Less than 30 days	0	0.0
Two	0	0.0	1-3 months	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0	4-6 months	0	0.0
Four	0	0.0	7-11 months	0	0.0
Five and above	_0	0.0	1-2 years	0	0.0
	8	100.0	3-5 years	0	0.0
			6-9 years	0	0.0
			10 years and above	8	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT					
MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS			LENGTH OF TIME LIVED		
TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE		<u>%</u>	AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	
NA or none	8	100.0	ÑA	2	25.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0	Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	0	0.0	1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0	0.0	4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0	0.0	7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	0	0.0	1-2 years	0	0.0
3-5 years	0	0.0	3-5 years	0	0.0
6-9 years	0	0.0	6-9 years	0 6	0.0
10 years and above	$\frac{0}{8}$	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$	10 years and above	8	$\frac{75.0}{100.0}$
ACTIVE DUTY IN					
MILITARY SERVICE	N	%	UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA NA	3	37.5	NA	3	37.5
Yes	Ō	0.0	Yes	0	0.0
No		62.5	No	0 <u>5</u> 8	62.5
	<u>5</u> 8	100.0		8	100.0



FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBE	R OF		MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBE	R OF	
SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%	SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	% .
NA NA	6	75.0	NA	6	75.0
0-5 years	Ö	0.0	0-5 years	Ō	0.0
6-8 years	1	12.5	6-8 years	1	12.5
9 years	ī	12.5	9 years	1	12.5
10 years	ō	0.0	10 years	0	0.0
11 years	Ŏ	0.0	11 years	Ŏ	0.0
12 years	Ö	0.0	12 years	Ō	0.0
13 yerrs	Ö	0.0	13 years	Ŏ	0.0
College graduate	ő	0.0	College graduate	Ö	0.0
	8	100.0	OURTORA Grandara	8	100.0
		-	YOUR SPOUSE'S OFCUPATION		~
YOUR OCCUPATION	N		(EVEN IF DECEASED)	<u> </u>	%
NA	2	25.0	NA	4	50.0
None	1	12.5	None	0	0.0
Unskilled work	4	50.0	Unskilled work	2	25.0
Semi-skllled manual	_		Semi-skilled manual	-	
labor	0	0.0	labor	1	12.5
Any skilled workman	1	12.5	Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0	Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals Highly skilled	0	0.0	Skilled professionals Highly skilled	1	12.5
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	Ô	0.0	Learned professions		0.0
acaraca proteocrono	8	$\overline{100.0}$	Heathea Proression	8	100.0
			WHAT KIND OF TRAINING		•
YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION			PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD		
(EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%	YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	
NA	3	37.5	NA	3	37.5
None	1	12.5	None or don't care	3	37.5
Unskilled work	4	50.0	Unskilled work	0	0.0
Semi-skilled manual			Semi-skilled manual		
labor	0	0.0	labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0	Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0	Most clerical	1	12.5
Skilled professionals	0	0.0	Skilled professionals	1	12.5
Highly skilled			Highly skilled		
professionals	0	0.0	professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0	Learned professions	0	0.0
-	8	100.0	- ,	8	100.0



			TIME LAST VOTED		
YOUR APPROXIMATE			IN A RESERVATION		
ANNUAL INCOME	N	%	OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	
NA	å,	50.0	NA	3	37.5
\$0-999	2	25.0	Within past year	2	25.0
\$1000-1999	្	0.0	Within past 2-3 years	0	0.0
\$2000–2999	2	25.0	Sometime up to		
\$3000-3999	U	0.0	5 years ago	0	0.0
\$4000-4999	0	0.0	Sometime in the		
\$5000-5999	0	0.0	more distant past	1	12.5
\$6000-6999	0	0.0	Never	$\frac{2}{8}$	25.0
\$7000 and above	<u>0</u> 8	0.0		8	100.0
	8	100.0			
DESCENT (ANCESTRY)					
TRACED TO	N	%	TRIBAL AFFILIATOON	N	
NA	2	25.0	ÑA	2	25.0
Americans of European			Chippewa	3	37.5
ancestry other than			Pottawatom1e	1	12.5
Spanish (White, in-			Winnebago	0	0.0
cluding Jewish)	1	12.5	Menominee	0	0.0
Americans of African			Emigrant New York		
ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0	(Stockbridge-Muncie,		
Americans of Indian			Brotherton & Oneida)	1	12.5
ancestry	5	62.5	Other	1	12.5
Americans of Spanish				8	100.0
or Mexican ancestry					
(Spanish-American)	0	0.0			
Americans of Oriental		_			
ancestry	_0	0,0	•		
	8	100.0			
			RESERVATION LIVED		
RESERVATION			ON FOR THE LONGEST		
OF BIRTH	N	%	TIME IN THE PAST	N	
NA	2	25.0	NA	2	25.0
Reservation now			Reservation now		
living on	5	62.5	living on	6	75.0
Another Wisconsin	_		Another Wisconsin	_	
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another Minnesota			Another Minnesota		
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan	_	.	Another Michigan	_	
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota	•		Another North Dakota	•	
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota	^	^ ^	Another South Dakota	^	^ ^
reservation	0	0.0	reservation	0	0.0
Other	<u></u>	$\frac{12.5}{100.0}$	Urban area	0	0.0
	8	100.0	Other	<u>0</u>	$\frac{0.0}{100.0}$
				ರ	100.0



			HARVESTING WILD RICE		
			BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE		
INDIAN BLOOD	N	%	OF INCOME LATELY	N.	
NA or unknown	3	37.5	NA	2	25.0
Less than 1/4	0	0.0	Yes	0	0.0
1/4 to 1/2 '	0	0.0	No	<u>6</u> 8	75.0
1/2 to 3/4	1	12.5		8	100.0
3/4 to ful1	4	50.0			
	8	100.0			
NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO			NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE		
GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE			TO OTHER RESERVATIONS		
DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%	DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	3	37.5	NA	3	37.5
None	4	50.0	None	4	50.0
One	0	0.0	One	0	0.0
Two	0	0.0	Two	1	12.5
Several	0	0.0	Several	0	0.0
Many	$\frac{1}{8}$	12.5	Many	<u>0</u> 8	0.0
	8	100.0		8	100.0
WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%	WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	3	37.5	NA	6	75.0
Don't know	0	0.0	Don't know, can't say	1	12.5
Employment purposes (in-			Employment purposes (in		
cluding beyter income)	0	0-0	cluding better income)0	0.0
Relatives here	0	0.0	Relatives there	0	0.0
Friends here	1	12.5	Friends there	0	0.0
Both friends and			Both friends and		
relatives here	2	25.0	relatives there	0	0.0
To see what it was like	0	0.0	Because of a family		
Other reasons	_2	25.0	event (marriage, sick	,-	
	8	100.0	ness, burial, etc.)	1	12.5
			Because of harvesting		
			wild rice or hunting		<u>.</u>
			or fishing	0	0.0
			Other reasons	0	0.0
				8	100.0

